HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,988—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th Oct.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tooque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	R. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. B. Lendon	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Cusrow House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,624 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 9th proximo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Marwari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for recitation at schools. Price Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises,
Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
26-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.),
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI...	...11,432...	Winiker ...	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per HANSA LINE s.s. GUTENFELS, C. Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND, Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated, 6th October, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 14, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1903.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Office for the Presidency of Bombay and are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at CURRENT RATES and to issue POLICIES.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.

10 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have AUTHORISED Mr. B. P. PUJHAJI to SIGN Per Pro for us as Agents for the "SUN INSURANCE OFFICE."

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co. Agents.

10 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a Municipal AUDITOR under Section 138 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd October, 1903. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March 1904, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 500 per annum.

Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send "Copies only" of certificates.

M. N. WADIA, Municipal Secretary

Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HEERABAI, widow and administrix of RUTTONJI JAMASJI MISTRY, deceased, has contracted TO SELL all that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 322 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 4490, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1838 (2) and Street No 22 A, all which premises are situated on the Morty Bay, Imperial Estate, at Frere Road, within the Fort in the island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Frere Road, on or towards the west by the stable belonging to Sorabji Shapurji, on or towards the north by the house of Premabai Pradas, and on or towards the south by the house of Gulbai Nowroji Engineer.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest to or in the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered waived.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1903.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE,

UNDER the provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL as Voters of Wards, JUSTICES and FELLOWS respectively, has been published as required by sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office, copies of it may be obtained at Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of rupee one per copy between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said List or who (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the list in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as their representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals should send in his claim, objection or application as the case may be to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th October, 1903.

EXTRA DAY POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 6th October, 1903.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st October, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khas-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo-Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS, Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, 32, Broadway, Madras.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,

7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

WENSE TANNERY, CAWNPORE.

FOR and on behalf of the Mortgagees the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for purchase by private contract of the WENSE TANNERY at Cawnpore, including the Land, Block, Machinery, Fixtures and stocks of Material Manufactured or otherwise. Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on 10th October, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned. Inspection orders and all particulars can be obtained by application to the Undersigned, or at the Tannery premises. The mortgagees do not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

MORGAN & Co., Solicitors, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOLLO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
FOOCHOW,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 1 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS OBAM,
Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF ABOUT 600 TONS OF NORTH WELSH COAL.

Under instructions from Captain Chas. K. Sergent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1903, at 3-30 p. m., at Mallet Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern,—

About 600 tons of North Welsh Coal in 3 depots, landed damaged by fire and water ex s.s. "Hilarius"

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE REMAINING SALE OF Salved Goods, Damaged Grains and Seeds Loose and in Bags, Landed ex. s. s. Hilarius.

Under instructions from Captain Charles K. Sergent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will resume sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at Victoria Road, Tank Bunder, and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of a large number of damaged linseeds, cotton seeds, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed, myrabollams, etc., loose and in bags, gunny bags, etc., landed damaged by fire and water, ex s. s. Hilarius.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA WITH BICYCLE WHEELS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will, on Saturday, the 10th October, 1903, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, consisting of one rubber tyred hanging Victoria Carriage by C. S. Windover, the property of a Gentleman.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th October, 1903.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
SATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:
4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 5 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years.....5	
„ 1 Year 4½	„
„ 6 Months.....4	„
„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

Icilma

FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay and Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	83 15-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	96 7-4	= unchanged
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 9-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 1-8	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	59 5-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·40 1-2	= + 1
New York Demand	4·35 5-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „ „	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= — 1-4
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 pr ct	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	2 7-8 pr ct	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £350,000 for Egypt.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 3.

The Agriculatural Bureau Monthly Report states that the Average Condition of the Crop in 11 Cotton States is 65·1 per cent against 81·2 per cent last month and 58·9 per cent at the same time last year.

	1903	1902
Quantity in Sight	860,000	1,440,000
Visible Supply	1,090 000	1,670,000
Stock at Liverpool	149,000	259,000
Afloat American	80,000	150,000

In Liverpool—

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000 bales. Spot 5·96—8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·12 —5	5·3 —5	5·3 —5	5·4 —6
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·5 —5	5·5 —5	5·5 —6	5·3 —6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	48,000 bales	
Do. last year	39,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	18,000	
Mid-Uplands	9·85—15	
Futures, month of Dec.	9·45 + 6	
Do. do. March	9·43 + 7	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-2	unchanged.
Futures, month of Jan.	9·34 + 2	
Do. do. April	9·50 + 3	
Tone at close	Steady.	

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 3rd October, 1903:—

Cotton	335 bales.
Wheat	19,869 cwts.
Linseed	2,803 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,369 „
Gingellyseed	53 „
Poppyseed	1,343 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,553 „
Rice	770 „
Myrabollams	301 „
Cottonseed	9,252 „

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	Is. 1-4d.
Bank Demand	Is. 1-4 32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 1-4 I-4d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 1-4 13-32d.
French France 5 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	183
Japan 30 do do	151 I-

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·12
1st Settlement	„ 98·10

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„ 5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat „	„ 5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30·0
Club No. 1	„ 29·0
Hard Red	„ 23·0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	6,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·14 —2	5·10 —3	5·9 —4	5·8 —4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
5·8 —3	5·8 —3	5·9 —3	5·9 —5

COTTON.—the local market is rather steadier, but the business passing continues on a limited scale. In New crop some small purchases of fine M.G. Broach for 25 March at Rs. 233 and fully good Khandeish for Dec.-January, at Rs. 180 are reported by Exporters'-Sutta rates close easier at Rs. 222-2 for good Broach and Rs. 169 for fully good Bengals.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 3rd October, as compared with the statement of the 25th September:—

LIABILITIES,	Sept. 26. Rs.	Oct. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,00,657	47,04,948
Public Deposits at Branches	23,26,010	21,45,688
Other Deposits	6,17,87,817	6,15,44,773
Post Bills	11,003	10,117
Sundries	10,43,579	10,74,294
	Rs. 8,82,69,101	8,78,77,818
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,16,64,200	1,21,04,833
Other authorised Securities	33,57,503	38,38,922
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	41,04,810	39,07,497
Loans do. do. do.	1,64,48,483	1,54,16,478
Bills discounted and purchased	1,88,65,131	1,95,53,276
Head Stock	3,55,318	3,55,318
Stamps and Stationery	2,810	2,810
Balances with other Banks	1,66,701	1,55,088
Sundries	1,15,035	1,40,809
Cash	3,31,39,044	3,24,02,737
	Rs. 8,82,69,101	8,78,77,818

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bnownugger ..... Nil.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	83 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	95
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	8	9	74
Total plague deaths to date	263,194	216,332	
Same date last year	14	14	117

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

NEWNAN—September 30, at Madras, drowned, Samuel Mark Henry, of the Cable Telegraph, son of Samuel Adolphus Newnan, late of the Forest Department, and grandson of Henry Adam Hussey, late of the Medical Department, aged 20 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 11-7m, 11-31s. Low water, 4-49m., 5-5s.
The Assur Virji Mills, Mint Road, 2-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf competition.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday a portion of the western wall of a two storeyed house in Bholwada, belonging to one Rewadas Mathooradas, collapsed, in consequence of the heavy rain. No one was injured.

PASTEUR'S SERUMS.—Mr. M. A. J. Noble, of Bombay, has been appointed representative in India and Ceylon by the Institute Pasteur, of Paris for the therapeutic serums produced by the Institute. Mr. Noble is returning to India via the United States and Japan.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mulji Dharamsee has reported to the police that the house of his friend Javerbhoy Jagjiwan in Kalbadavi Road, was broken open somewhere about the 3rd instans, and property of the value of Rs. 1,368 stolen. Javerbhoy had left on a pilgrimage after locking up the house and entrusting the keys to him.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of September the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,503; among them the number of new admissions was 532 classified as follows:—Hindus 488, Mussalman 38, Parsees 3, other castes 3. The average daily attendance was 52.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAHIM.—Statement showing the number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim during September was 1,041 of whom 856 were men, 494 women and 591 children. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, diseases of the respiratory and digestive system, rheumatic affections and skin disease.

FEAST OF ST. JERONIMO.—With great solemnity the feast of St. Jeronimo, patron-saint of Mapuça, an important village in the county of Bardez, Goa, was celebrated at the Dabul Church by the villagers of Mapuça, residents in this city. The church was tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreens, and the National Band was in attendance. There was a solemn High Mass, sermon and exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Father Azarias de Menezes Souza preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Capt. Codrington the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of the Band Sergeant commencing at 4-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting.)

March	Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still...Campbell
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
Valse	Incamorata ..... Fare
Selection	The Shop Girl ..... Caryll
Song	Gute Nacht ..... Abt

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. F. Cabusac, Commanding and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at, 5-45 p.m., to-day (weather permitting):—

March	Under the Double Eagle...Wagner
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Fantasia	Maritana ..... Wallace
Serenade	La Paloma ..... Yradier
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville, Planquette
Valse	Pomone ..... Waldteufel

THEFT ON THE S.S. HILARIUS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hartley charged Chiraq Hasun, a lascar on the s.s. Hilarius, with the theft of a watch and chain valued at Rs. 30, the property of William Dryden, second engineer on the s.s. Hilarius. Evidence showed that the accused stole the property from the complainant's cabin on the evening of the 3rd instant. Information was given to the police, who arrested the accused next morning. Only the watch was recovered from the accused and the complainant identified it as his property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SAD DEATH OF A PRABHU GENTLEMAN.—A gloom is cast on the Pathare Prabhu community by the sudden death of Mr. Fakir Dhakji Rane, a son of the well-known townsman and Corporator Rao Bahadur Drakji Cassinathji, which took place at his residence in Moroba Popaji's Oart on Sunday evening. He was suffering for some time from rheumatism, but there were no apprehensions felt about the fatal termination of his illness till Thursday. On Friday morning, however, Mr. Fakir's case took a serious turn and in spite of the best medical help available caused his untimely death. He was about forty years of age, well educated, and for some years employed as an assistant in his brother's firm of Dadaji Dhakji & Co.

PLUCKY POLICEMEN.—On Wednesday morning a mail phaeton belonging to Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam was being driven along Carnac Road, towards Dhobi Talao, when near the Crawford Markets, the horse took fright, became utterly unmanageable and began careering round and round. Both the shafts of the carriage were broken and, considering the heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic at that part of the road, it is not too much to say that, were it not for the pluck displayed by two policemen Nos. 1082 C and 1989 A, the accident would have resulted in serious injuries to some persons. Both the policemen, who were on duty at the time, ran up and at much peril to themselves, caught hold of the animal and brought it to a standstill. The praiseworthy conduct of the two policemen was much admired by all those who witnessed the occurrence and was subsequently brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police with a view to its recognition.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Lalu Zaner, a carpenter, with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 100 belonging to Maganlal Govindbhai residing in Third Bholwada. It appeared from the evidence that on the evening of the 26th ultimo, the accused took away the bicycle from the verandah of the house of the complainant. He was arrested on suspicion yesterday while teaching a boy how to ride a bicycle on the Bhendi Bazar Road. On searching his person a watch valued at Rs. 7 and two silver chains valued at Rs. 3 were recovered. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes.—The accused was further charged with being in possession of the watch and chains which he could not reasonably account for. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on this charge.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hartley charged Saliman Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, and Narayan Godaji, a Hindu, with the theft of eight blankets valued at Rs. 48 from a Port Trust shed in the Prince's Dock. It appeared that the accused entered a shed in the Prince's Dock on Saturday night about 11 p. m., and having broken open a bale of blankets took out eight pieces of blankets and concealed them in different places in the Dock. P. C. 372 of the Harbour Police watched their movements and arrested them at the shed with some of the stolen property in their possession. They made statements to the police upon which the rest of the property was recovered. The first accused stated that he was under the influence of liquor at the time and had been to the shed at the instance of the second accused. The latter in his defence stated that the property was given him by the first accused. The Magistrate convicted both and sentenced each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW-WADI DEBATING SOCIETY.—The fifth annual "Soiree" of the Pathare Prabhu New-Wadi Debating Society was held in New-Wadi on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Dinker Khanderao Vijayakar, B.A. A large 'shamiana' was erected for the occasion with one end of it fitted up as a stage on which a five-act drama called "Govindrao Chhangi" which is an adaptation of a French play, was performed by the members of the Society in the presence of a large concourse of ladies, gentlemen and children. All the parties acquitted themselves well. Songs which were composed for the occasion, were sung followed by a short speech by Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, who gave his own experiences as a "quondam" actor in connection with the Kalidas Elphinstone Society, whose plays, in the early seventies, were so admired by the educated people that even a large number of European gentlemen used to be attracted to witness them. Then came the president's address, in which he complimented the young members of the Society on their literary pursuits and advised such of them as liked to perform on the stage to take their lessons from Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, whose instructions had alone contributed to the success of the 'Hunda Play.' Light refreshments were then served, and votes of thanks being passed the meeting dispersed.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

Monday:—A depression off the Circars Coast yesterday has advanced in a north-easterly direction along the coast and is now central, about 100 miles to east-south-east of Gopalpur. It has continued to intensify and the pressure is upwards of a quarter inch below normal in the central area. Normal to high pressure conditions are appearing in the extreme north-west of India. Rain has fallen in Burma and in the Peninsula and showers in north-east India, Raichur has received nearly 4 inches Nagpur and Chanda 2 1-2; Mergul, Benares, Pachmarhi 2; Lashio Kurnool Bijapur Amraoti, and Vizagapatam 1 1-2; Chittagong, Bahraich, Chitaldroog, Hyderabad (Deccan) Hanamkondai Seoni Gopalpur, Cocanada. The storm in the Bay will probably move in a northerly direction and pass inland through Orissa during the day. Rain is probable in the north of the east coast and in north-east India and rain will probably continue in Burma while it is likely to decrease in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	84 06	41 57	77 12	83 97
Monday 5th October	0 00	0 20	0 27	0 00
Total	84 06	41 81	77 39	83 97
Total fall to 5th Oct. 1902	65 12	68 84	69 99	70 40
Total fall to 5th Oct. 1901	90 80	84 05	87 48	74 93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS,	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Dryness, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall, Variation, 1st June to date.
Pushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	—0·13
Jask	29·798	E	1	91·8	77·7	90	...	...	...
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·764	Calm	1	84 8	81·8	84	...	...	—0·26
Lahore	29·816	N	1	94·4	66·2	78	0·5	...	—3·06
Simla	29·701	NE	7	68·3	50·4	72	12·33	...	+1·27
Delhi	29·798	SE	9	91·2	72·8	88	12·83	...	—12·23
Agra	29·788	Calm	4	91·5	74·1	86	11·85	...	—9·36
Cawnpore	29·759	NE	4	84·3	72·69	0·0	16·79	...	—11·70
Allahabad	29·748	NNW	3	87·1	72·1	80	0·20	31·19	+3·93
Jhansi	29·798	NNE	4	86·8	73·6	90	...	39·0	—9·95
Jacobabad	29·772	Calm	1	104·1	70·2	64	...	26·10	—0·09
Karachi	29·863	W SW	9	81·4	75·7	81	...	2·42	—2·97
Jeypore	29·758	NNE	9	93·7	71·1	65	...	3·68	—1·56
Ajmere	29·79	S	3	93·4	74·4	71	...	22·32	—2·05
Deesa	29·716	NNW	4	103·1	73·0	48	...	17·51	—3·82
Ahmedabad	29·715	NNW	2	98·2	76·1	84	...	19·31	—5·92
Bhuj	29·755	NW	12	96·2	69·7	...	...	8·0	+·74
Jamnagar	29·794	WNW	16	92·0	77·7	9	...	16·18	×4·17
Dwarka	29·795	NW	11	87·4	79·3	85	...	26·61	.....
Rajkot	29·803	N W	7	94·9	74·7	57	...	25·13	—4·10
Bhavnagar	29·76	N W	6	89·1	73·6	70	...	22·17	+4·91
Veraval	29·802	NNW	11	83·	73·2	90	...	23·69	+6·95
Neemuch	29·780	NW	4	92·0	68·7	72	...	23·36	×1·57
Indore	29·774	NE	6	85·3	65·1	83	...	19·98	+4·84
Bangor	29·753	N	16	81·4	71·1	88	...	45·96	—6·57
Jubbulpore	29·694	NNE	6	85·	73·	91	0·8	58·14	—7·73
Hoshangabad	29·747	NE	1	84·7	74·2	84	...	46·78	—1·14
Khandwa	29·744	NE	7	90·7	72·1	79	...	41·27	×0·01
Raipur	29·824	NE	8	89·1	70·4	80	0·07	25·88	—9·33
Nagpur	29·67	N	7	88·2	73·1	87	2·29	7·8	×10·18
Amraoti	29·702	N	5	85·6	70·0	82	1·65	53·90	×9·09
Akola	29·701	NNW	1	87·4	74·3	83	0·03	39·06	—1·31
Buldana	29·741	N	5	82·2	70·3	81	0·12	37·01	—2·07
Malegaon	29·783	NNW	9	88·	72·0	81	...	40·11	—2·28
Bombay	29·78	N	9	86·2	78·	91

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1903.

DR. MURDOCH'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

A THOUSAND AND ONE people have given advice to young men through the publisher. Dr. Murdoch's advice, however, is addressed especially to Indian young men who are beginning to engage in the battle of life after leaving college. "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." The words with which Polonius concluded his "few precepts" to Laertes are generally considered enough for the practical workaday English boy, though so many writers have tried to improve upon them. But the youth of this country is an altogether different being. "Be good and do good, though it often costs much suffering and severe toil, is the way to true happiness." That is the gist of Dr. Murdoch's advice—as applicable to the youth of one nation as another. An Indian who has received a collegiate education must, as he points out, have cost his parents a large sum from school to graduation. Food, clothing, class-books, college-fees, have all had to be borne for years. Not a few parents have been able to meet the expense only by self-sacrifice on their own part. All the while they have watched over their sons with the deep love of a parent. They will feel amply repaid if those for whom they have toiled pursue an honourable career: while an opposite course will fill their hearts with anguish. The same remarks apply to English parents and sons. But, alas, the debt of gratitude and filial obligation is as often lost sight of by the son of the Englishman as the Indian, and the sole return the parent receives is a still heavier burden of care and anxiety, to which perchance may be added disappointment and despair. Yet, fortunately, it is not always the case that the youth who makes the least favourable beginning who becomes the least creditable to his parents and his race. It has happened over and over again that the lad for whom an irascible schoolmaster has prophesied an end on the gallows has become the most successful and honourable member of an honourable family. The ugly duckling developed into a swan, the familiar legend tells us, and we have seen the truth of the statement illustrated in scores of instances. Still it is not prudent to count on that result in every case. It is best to leave as little as may be to chance, and the study of Dr. Murdoch's precepts may be safely followed by every young man capable of reading them. He teaches them their duty as educated men, their duty to their parents, their duty to their country to themselves, and their duty to God.

He would have the Indian youth remember that India is now the scene of the greatest and most momentous revolution—at once social moral, religious, and political—which perhaps the world has ever witnessed. Each one of them has to play his part in effecting that revolution and in seeing that it is carried out for the good of themselves and one another, to see that progress shall have its place in the new cycle of national existence. To do so educated Hindus, or whatever race they belong to, require to exercise special watchfulness over their moral conduct, remembering, in the words of the late Earl Darby, that there are ideas implanted in us which in a sound mind no intellectual disturbance will long affect and of which, in the deepest darkness, we may always, if we will, keep hold, Right and wrong, honour, duty and country, benevolence towards men and responsibility towards the unseen Power by which human action is guided and controlled—these are not idle phrases. In all countries and ages they have retained their meaning. They are realities which correspond with the deepest wants and feelings of our nature; no man will feel himself utterly cast down who can say in his heart what the wisest and best of the human race have proclaimed in the whole tenour of their lives:—"Whether I am happy or unhappy is not my chief affair; what most and first concerns me is to find my work in life, to recognise it, and to do it." The employment to choose is for the youth himself to decide—subject to the advice of his parents and teachers—who are able best to judge of his capabilities, though not of his inclination; and happy the youth who finds the two in harmony, together with the ways and means of gratifying his wishes. Dr. Murdoch repels the idea that it is beneath the dignity of any youth to engage in honest labour. The late Maharaja of Travancore, one of the most enlightened of native rulers, told his people that the wielding of a spade, or the driving of a plough, or the treading of a water-lever, in one's own interests was not a whit less honourable than scratching foolscap with goose-quills. It will require much repetition before that doctrine is universally accepted by the youth or the parents of this country. There is hope when we see the progress technical education is making on all hands, though we are reconciled to the prospect that the change will come slowly. It cannot be too frequently impressed upon India that in Tyre her merchants were princes, and her traffickers the honourable of the earth—and what was true of Tyre may one day be true of India.

Moral duties are those to which earliest and most sustained attention must be given. Dr. Murdoch complains that educated Hindus are very ready to form exaggerated ideas of the value of mere knowledge. Good scholarship, he is prepared to concede, is the only thing which tells at university examinations; and the conclusion is, therefore, drawn that it is the grand essential under all circumstances. But he would have his readers remember that learning is only one of several qualifications which are requisite. In actual business the ability to explain allusions in Shakespeare, or to solve difficult mathematical problems, will probably never be called into exercise. A distinguished scholar, he finds, may be a villain, and experience has told everyone of us that such is the case. Pluming himself on his fancied abilities he may become so conceited and disagreeable that intercourse with him will so far as possible be avoided. Few men can tolerate what is vulgarly termed a prig. Then let not the clever young man suppose that high attainments will compensate for the want of moral qualities. The aim must be to combine the two excellences that they may shine with equal lustre, or the educated youth had better by far be without the half of his knowledge. Duty, duty, and, yet again, duty, we are asked to adopt as our guide. George Wilson told his students the word "duty" seemed to him to be the biggest word in the world, and was uppermost in all his serious doings. The conduct of everyone of us, young or old, beginning in life or more than half-way through, it, should be so regulated. Our conduct in everything should be regulated by duty—"that wondrous word," as Kant said, "that worketh neither by insinuation, flattery, nor by threat but merely by holding up the naked law in the soul, extorteth for itself reverence, if not always obedience; before whom all appetites are dumb, however secretly they rebel." Dr. Murdoch merely offers his advice to young men; but his work may be commended to a very much wider class of readers than those to whom it is especially addressed.

THE KHOTI BILL. The comparative brevity of the debate on the 1st reading of the Khoti Bill and the absence of any serious criticism of its provisions is the best indication that the delay in introducing the present measure has not been without compensation. Sir James Monteath tells us that the relations between the Ratnagiri Khots and their tenants have engaged the attention of Government and their officers for at least three-quarters of a century. The Khoti Settlement Act was passed in 1880. Five years ago an amending measure was introduced, and after a Select Committee had deliberated upon it the Bill was dropped after representations by the Secretary of State. The new Bill is a modification of its predecessor as revised by the Select Committee; and, subject to changes which may be made before it is passed into law, it appears to be a measure of great value to the cultivating tenants and of equity in the interests of the Khots. The Khots are superior holders, receiving rents from cultivating occupants of the land who pay either fixed amounts in cash or kind or specified shares of the crops. Under this last-named system especially the cultivator is liable to have his prosperity seriously jeopardised and his condition has in fact greatly deteriorated. It is mainly to effect some improvement among a class of agriculturists who have suffered under the exactions permissible by such a system that the amendment of the Khoti Act has been devised. The rent which is a share of the crop, amounting in some cases to half the produce, is, as Sir James Monteath observes, based on an utterly wrong and inequitable principle. It is not difficult to perceive that in such circumstances the condition of a cultivator may become one of hopeless poverty while the Khots possess a power of oppression that should not be tolerated. Against the proposal that the crop-share payment should be abolished entirely and rents in cash or a fixed quantity of produce be substituted, there is the objection that the payment in money might in certain cases be inconvenient for the cultivator. Government therefore, while favouring the conversion of crop-share rents to fixed rents, leave this to be decided by the application of the tenants. In this respect the new Bill is a wise departure from the previous measure, wherein the Select Committee proposed to make fixed rents compulsory. It is anticipated that the intelligent agriculturist will speedily apply to have the amount of his rent fixed; and in order that there may be no official inducement to continue the system of crop-shares in another form the Collector will not aid in the recovery of amounts which are calculated to be equal to the crop-shares. The Collector will help the Khot to recover rent only to the value of the assessment and for anything beyond that the superior holder will be referred to the Civil Court. The rent itself must vary, as does the assessment, with the productive nature of the soil and other circumstances, but the standards are to be multiples of the assessment. To some extent this will mean a reduction of revenue for the Khots, who represent the worst type of landlordism in doing nothing for the land; but even then those who have received half-crop-shares will get double the rate that landlords in other parts of India consider good enough. In a few instances however the Khots have been receiving rents lower than the assessment, and the Bill therefore proposes as a measure of equity to raise the rents or the profits left to the Khots in these cases without throwing the entire burden of the increase on the tenant. Concessions are proposed in regard to the Local Fund Cess, which will be retrospective in the cases where tenants have paid the assessment and the cess while the villages have been managed by the Khots. The adjustment will leave to the superior holder a profit of 25 per cent of the assessment and Local Fund Cess combined. While therefore the tenant is to be protected against exorbitant demands the interests of the Khots are not neglected by the Bill. The only people who will really suffer when the measure comes into force will be the lawyers. Quite a doleful cry was raised on this point by Members of the Council who are also well-known legal gentlemen. By this measure, lamented the Hon. Mr. Khare, everything in the nature of a dispute is to be decided by the recording officer and the Civil Courts are totally deprived of all powers in the settlement of such disputes. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit followed in the same strain, but the layman must regard this provision as one of the best in the Bill. The natural desire of the native of India for litigation need no encouragement, and in the case of the agriculturist it is an excellent thing that his tendency to keep the lawyers in prosperity while he starves himself should be curbed.

THE MOTOR CAR BILL. THE pronouncement, brief though it was, which the Hon. Mr. Fulton made at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay shows that Government's attitude in respect of the legislation which it is proposed to promulgate with regard to the use of motor-cars in this Presidency is reasonable and calculated to meet with the approval of all those who will be interested in the ultimate form of the Bill to be submitted to the Council. In seeking the opinions of those who are interested in the introduction of motor-cars into Bombay, Government have pursued a very proper policy and one which will doubtless have the result of producing legislation which will meet the case without hampering the trade or unnecessarily inconveniencing the automobilist. A very proper spirit of moderation prevailed in all the speeches. We are pleased to note that the Council includes no rabid motorphobe who, for the sake of a misconceived principle, would do all in his power to hinder and hamper the introduction of the automobile. The question of the speed-limit appeared to be the bugbear of the majority of those who took part in the debate, and the opinion generally expressed was in effect that a hard and fast rule should be laid down in the Bill itself. But we are glad to note that Government are not prepared to accept this suggestion. European experience has shown conclusively that the speed-limit is a question which must be approached with a great amount of care, and we have pointed out several times recently that Indian experience has shown that the problem will be even more difficult here. The measure which has been referred to the Select Committee has two distinct purposes in view. One has reference to the pursuit of automobilism pure and simple; the other refers to the use of the automobile as a means of public transport. The public safety demands that a very definite understanding should be come to so far as the motor-car for public service is concerned. But even here it will be impossible to lay down any definite rule in the Bill itself. A motor service on the Ghauts will be a very different matter from a motor service in the plains; and a speed rule which would apply to one could not be made to apply to the other. As to the question of a speed-limit for private vehicles, we would much prefer that the police or other municipal authorities who have the care of the public were given discretionary power in the matter. A speed-limit which would apply to the Thana road would be absurd if it had reference to the crowded streets of the bazaar. One of the speakers appeared to be particularly afraid of the introduction into India of high-speed cars, and was very anxious that a definite speed-limit should be fixed by the Bill in order that accidents should be prevented when the racing car made its appearance. But we are prepared to predict that the high-speed car will never be introduced into this country to any appreciable extent. The circumstances of climate are all against such a contingency. The big difficulty now even with the ordinary runabout and low horse-power tonneau is the question of the cooling apparatus, and a high-speed car would "heat up" to such an extent that it would never be successful on the sultry roads of India. Public preference has up to now been all in favour of a car of low-horse power, and, unless a very different method of cooling from that which now exists is very quickly invented, we do not think it likely that the racing car will ever be a feature of the Indian thoroughfare. Mr. Vithaldas Thakersey, though himself a motorist could not refrain from an allusion to that ever-present influence in all Indian legislation—"the circumstances and habits of the people." We think that the motor-car will do much to make the circumstances and habits of the people more amenable to the civilizing processes of the times. Already the average native exhibits a very wholesome and proper respect for the motor-car. The bicycle excited neither fear nor admiration: the motor-car has stimulated both those emotions, and the hoot of the motor-horn clears the road in a manner which is surprising to those who have been long accustomed to the nonchalance of the Oriental pedestrian. In this concluding remarks on the subject of the Bill, Mr. Fulton made one admission which will doubtless be received with a vast amount of satisfaction. It is the intention of Government to amend the definition of the word "motor-car" as at present contained in the Bill. We presume that this means that the motor-bicycle is not to be included in that definition, and this is an amendment which, as we have previously pointed out, will be very necessary in view of the provisions of the Bill itself. On the whole the community affected by the measure have every reason to be satisfied with the trend of events at the first reading of the Bill.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

MR. EARDLEY-WILMOT, Inspector-General of Forests, will be leaving Simla about the 10th November on tour.

MR. F. G. MACLEAN, Director-General of Telegraphs, will make over charge to Mr. Hutchison on the 7th November.

CAPTAIN Ryder, Survey of India, who has had much experience in Yunnan and on the China-Tibet Frontier, is about to undertake survey work in the Teesta Valley.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will finish his present tour through Berar in time to be at Jubulpore for the C. P. Commission "week," which is to be held there during the last week of October.

COAL is said to have been discovered lately in two or three spots in the Khund Kabul hills towards Jagdalak, and the Amir has sent out officers from his workshops to report upon the nature and quality of the find.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Naini Tal on the 20th instant, and after spending a few days on tour in Eastern Kumaon will reach Allahabad on the 1st November.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th September 1903 shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 27,200 maunds and Rs. 19,975 in the earnings.

NORTHWARDS.

THE END OF THE COMMISSION.

"Let go aft!" The sea was pale blue fire, the heavens were as molten gold, and the thermometer stood at one hundred—and something. The clean-shaven, hatchet-faced petty officer flung the turns of the wire hawser off the after bollard, and the eye at the end thereof fell with a splash into the water; the slim wire whistled through the after hawsepipe as the watch raced madly forward, the eye struck a resounding drumlike blow on the great red-painted buoy, and then fled wriggling along the deck; clear and shrill came the pipe "belay" from the boatswain's mate; the ship was free. The smart white-painted gunboat (alas! for the more modern hodden-grey of our warships) turned slowly on her heel; puffs of snowy steam rose in the scorching atmosphere, evident of that "full speed" imprisoned below which had never been raised with so whole-hearted a zest as had been the case this morning. On the bridge were two tall, white-uniformed, sun-helmeted men, captain and navigator; in the engine-room hatch the chief engineer's dark-bearded face was silhouetted against the white enamel paint which pervaded in every available place this smartest of departments; aft a little group of officers stood clustered silently on the stern gratings, while forward a busy group of men reeled up the released hawser. The captain's hand moves the telegraph forward, and as the message "full speed" clangs in the engine-room, and answers from thence to the bridge, the "chief" disappears into his sulphureous regions like a jack-in-the-box. The tropic sun strikes a blinding glory from the burnished brass of the Thompson's compass; but even the swift passage of the ship, now leaping forward at her best gait, cannot temper the heat of that late August day in the Gulf of Aden. Astern, thank heaven for that! lies the giant bulk of Jebel Shum-Shum, to starboard lies the black basaltic rock and golden gleaming sand of "False Bay," in which many a goodly vessel has been in sore peril; on the port hand is the open sea, and ahead—well, Perim, the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the Red Sea, and the end of the commission. Perhaps it was only the reflection from the Thompson's compass that brought the water into the eyes of some of those aboard, or perhaps it was something else.

And men are not so strong at the end of three years "bien-sonne" in the tropics as they are when they cram their sou'westers over their eyes and meet the send of the Channel sea outward bound, writes a contributor to the "Pall Mall Gazette" Not that the commission had been so bad after all, for she had been from the start "a happy ship," and that strong hand which had held the reins of a never-sleeping discipline had known always when and where it was wise to relax the grip, certain that privileges granted would never be abused, and that liberty to amuse themselves ashore or afloat would yield none but the happiest results.

That month up the Shatt-el-Arab had not been so bad, for the shooting was A 1 and the Sheikh of Mohammerah was a fine sportsman. No one, however, could conscientiously say that he had liked the summer months in "the Gulf;" but now it was all over there was much on which the memory could dwell. The Persian Governor of Cunder-Abbas, who wore a tall hat made of sheepskin, and had sat for one unwinking half-hour opposite to the captain, maintaining a silence which could only be described as massive, was not likely to be forgotten by that officer. "He gave me tea," he confided to the navigator when he returned from his visit, "but that was a joke to the sweetmeats. Get me a whisky-and-soda before I'm sick," he had concluded shuddering. Long days had they lazed also by the crystal streams in the Seychelles, where the shade of the trees and the murmur of the waters had cheated the senses into the belief that this was not the tropics but some idyllic glade in Cumberland or North Devon. The romance of this situation, however, had had a rude awakening in a hideous drunken riot in a sailors' grog-shop in which the crew of an American whaler, "three hundred and twenty-nine days out and never dropped an anchor," had taken a remarkably prominent part. "It wasn't," said a repentant tar, on the day following this escapade, "that I minded so much what they was a saying of, though I'm bound to say as how they can cuss considerable, but when one on 'em would try and fit half a broken cocoanut on the top of my'ead, and me just comfortable in the shade as I says to the first lootenant, what could I do but kick the blighter in the stomach?" Up the Mahavilaganga, the sacred river of Ceylon, had the officers gone shooting and although, perhaps, their bag was not so great as some of those made by great shekarries of Indian fame, think what it meant to be free of the ship, away from discipline, and to work harder than they had ever worked in their lives before by way of amusing themselves.

On the lower deck, to be sure, Zanzibar was spoken of as "none so bad when you got to know it a bit," and the captain's coxswain had confided to his opposite number of a newly arrived vessel on the station that "Some of the girls weren't half bad, and old Stosch 'ad some beer with a queer foreign name to it, what you could drink all the afternoon and be none the worse." But the last six months had been according to the same authority, "a fair knock-out." A summer at Aden to wind up with had sent people to hospital in shoals, and the captain lying in a long chair in the verandah of the club had gloomily confided his woes to the colonel of the British regiment from the camp: "Twenty-five per cent. of 'em sick. What's a man to do? Shan't be able to clean the ship soon, let alone do any drills. Two vermouths and soda and all the ice you can get into the tumbler, waiter." It was all over now, they reflected, and that evening they had cleared Perim and Bab-el-Mandeb before they sat down to dinner. "But we're not there yet, my lads," said the navigator cheerfully to his messmates as they struggled to pretend to eat in that stifling atmosphere. "Wait till we get a bit further north, and will get such a snorter right ahead that we won't be able to face it at all." "If we do," replied the doctor, we'll know who Jonah is, my lad, and pitch you overboard." "Much better heave the chief over," retorted the navigator; "his silly engines won't be much good when it does come," and so saying disappeared up the hatchway, followed by the chief engineer's piece of bread. Hotter it got, and hotter if possible, and down below the panting stokers were helped by reinforcements of their comrades from the upper deck. "Cheer up, mate:" said a brawny chief stoker as he flung open a furnace door, to a young A.B.; "lend us a hand with this here slice. It's nothing when you're used to it, this ain't." "Oh, ain't it," said the other sarcastically. "Some'ow I should a thoug't it was; specially when you're straight out of the orsepital same as me;" and having said this he incontinently fainted. "Pass 'im upon deck" said the deeply sympathetic chief stoker, "and tell the orficer of the watch to strike down another flat foot what ain't afraid of a little pleasant warmth."

And so they struggled on until, as if in answer to the navigator's prophecy, came the north wind—not blowing strongly at first quite a refreshing, gentle breeze, which gave a draught in the stokehold, and greatly mitigated the labours of the unfortunates below. This was at 8 A.M.; by noon the awnings were flapping angrily, and at 1 P.M. had to be furled; at two o'clock the sea began to rise, short and steep; and by 4 P.M. it was blowing so hard that she was making a bare three knots through the water. Down came every available spar from aloft, but no perceptive increase was made in the pace. By eight that night she was going two knots, and savagely did the captain give the order to head her off the wind, and set the fore and aft sails; she could not face it. As the great full-powered steamers slid by in the smother and the darkness men stood on the forecastle and cursed the wind aloud. But cursing or blessing made no difference to that breeze, and across and across the Red Sea went the hapless gunboat, while the chief engineer nursed his engines and economized his coal. At last they reached the mouth of the Gulf of Suez; it had taken them three days to do it since the breeze began, and then they knew that they must turn and face it; here they could not manœuvre, the Gulf was too narrow, and coal was running short.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE BALKAN BLAZE.

BULGARIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS IN CONFLICT.

REPORTS OF WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

DISTRICTS IN FLAMES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

It is stated at Sofia that fighting has occurred between the Bulgarian and Turkish troops at Demirkapu on the frontier with losses on both sides.

Austria and Russia have notified to the Porte that, while insisting upon the execution of reforms it is their urgent duty to assist peaceful victims of the deplorable cruelties and excesses committed by the Turks in suppressing disorders fostered by the revolutionaries by supporting the starving, repatriating refugees, and restoring destroyed villages.

The notification was conveyed identical telegrams to the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors as the result of the Imperial conferences mentioned on the 1st instant.

There are increasing numbers of refugees entering Bulgaria all along the frontier bringing reports of wholesale slaughter, pillage, and burning.

The districts of Banisko and Melnie, where Zontcheff and Yankoff are directing the insurrection, are in flames and the Turks say twenty villages have been destroyed and 2,000 Turkish inhabitants of Banisko killed.

Meanwhile Bulgaria is hurrying troops to the frontier

THE SOMALILAND WAR.

ABYSSINIANS CO-OPERATING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A telegram from Jibutil states that two British and two Italian officers have arrived there to join the Abyssinian forces in the new campaign against the Mullah.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO.

A QUESTION FOR FREE TRADERS.

In the preface to the pamphlet by the Secretary of the Imperial Tariff Committee, Mr. Chamberlain, after dwelling upon the advantages of reciprocity with the Colonies and retaliation against the foreigner, asks Free Traders to explain why the transfer of the taxation on tea to bread should be disastrous even though it benefited our industries.

THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A new Servian Cabinet has been formed with General Guich as Premier.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER, 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m., to-day, and s. s. Australia left for Colombo and Australia at 7 p.m. to-day.

RETIRING PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIALS.

A FAREWELL DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The officers of the Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat are giving a farewell dinner on the 21st October at the United Service Club, Simla, to Messrs. Maclean, Director-General of Telegraphs; Spring, Secretary of the Railway Branch, Madras; and Walker, Under-Secretary of the General Branch of the Public Works Department, all of whom are about to retire.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned by wire the proposals of the Government of India for improving the position of officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ and certain concessions to the service generally. Full details will be published of receipt of the despatch which is en route. The question of the pay of officers in civil employ is under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE TIBET MISSION.

PONY TRANSPORT.

Captain Thornton, 16th Bengal Lancers, is to raise a corps of six hundred Kashmir transport ponies for service on the line-of-communications in Sikkim of Major Younghusband's Mission.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs are now halted, all well, at Warai, which they leave to-morrow.

INSPECTION OF CANTONMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill has left on a tour of inspection of cantonments in the Bombay Command.

RETURN OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSEY.

The Transport Plassey is due in Bombay on the 15th instant from Southampton with drafts and a large number of officers, twenty-one of them belonging to the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry; also a good many ladies.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE BUFFS vs. CHESHIRES.

MATCH III.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

Two more matches were played this evening in the Harris Football Tournament.

The one on the Gymkhana ground was between the Buffs and the Cheshires. The Buffs gained some slight advantage at the commencement and gradually passed the ball a number of times down the field, being quick on their feet; and after a run down the field Ablet, the inside right, kicked the ball finely for some distance and scored. The Cheshires then woke up and played with great dash and combination, and retaliated within twenty minutes from the start of the play by Gaffney scoring; and Dowell, inside left, scored another goal before close of half time.

During the second half the Buffs were sorely pressed, scarcely being able to get the ball out of their territory into the quarters of opponents. The Buffs fought hard, which was the only redeeming feature of what was a one-sided affair in repeated assaults made on their goal. Whitehead, centre forward, scored again; the match ending:—

Cheshires ..... 3 goals.
Buffs ..... 1 goal.

MATCH IV.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. R. F. A.

Another match was played at Ghorpuri between the Royal Scots and the R. F. A., Kirkee, and proved to be interesting. The Gunners played a fine game and gave their opponents as much to do as they could to keep them going. They certainly had the best of the exchanges in the first half and only the staying powers of the Scots served them to run out victors in the end. The Scots woke up to their danger in the second period, and playing with much of their old verve were able to win. The scores were:—

Royal Scots.....3 Goals,
R. F. A., Kirkee.....2 Goals.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY

DEPARTURE FROM POONA

The Lord Bishop of Bombay left by the afternoon's train to-day. A number of influential people were present including Sir Robert Low, the Honbles Messrs. Fulton and Edgerley, and several others. There was also a good gathering of Native Christians. His Lordship way garlanded and cheers were given as the train steamed out.

FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RY. TOWARDS POONA.

There was a flood on the G. I. P. line between Yadagiri and Nalway owing to heavy rain; also a bursting of a tank on the line some two miles from Yadagiri station which flooded the country. The line was covered and the station staff had to vacate the'r quarters. The engineer of the district was on the spot in good time. The flood caused the Raichur mail to be delayed and the corresponding train at Wadi. At Shahabad station also the water was rising which filled the nullahs and swamped the railway works, making the line unsafe; also at 30 miles from Sholapur, Seena, and Bori the water was rising and traffic was temporarily suspended.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE EMERSON.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 5.

Emerson, late a private in the Lincolnshire Regiment, accused in the case known as the Trichinopoly Shooting Case, was brought up to-day before Mr. Justice Benson at the Madras Criminal Sessions and pleaded not guilty to the following indictments:—(1) that he on the 5th August 1903 in Sholamdevi reserve forest near Trichinopoly voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Kamaruddin by discharging a loaded gun thereby wounding him in his left leg; (2) that he at the same time and place voluntarily causad grievous hurt to Kamaruddin, he being a public servant, namely a forest-watcher, in the discharge of his duty by discharging a loaded gun, thereby wounding him in the left leg.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. E. B. Powell, opened the case for the Crown, and several witnesses including Kumaruddin were examined.

The case is proceeding.

THE L.-G. OF VOLUNTEERS' TOUR

Major-General Stratford Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers, arrived from Trichinopoly yesterday, and inspected the Madras Artillery Volunteers and the Duke's Own this morning. He inspects the Volunteer Guards to-morrow morning.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

A BRILLIANT NATIVE MEMBER.

News has been received in Madras that Mr. V Panduranga Rao, formerly a student of the Madras Presidency College, has passed second into the Indian Civil Service. He is a native of South Canara and belongs to the Saraswat community, of which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of the Bombay High Court is a member.

THE TUNGABHADRA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

A letter has been received from the Government of India which approves of the cost of the revenue establishment for the investigation of the Tungabhadra project being charged to Construction Protective Irrigation Works, sanctioning the total estimate being raised to Rs. six lakhs thirteen thousand.

STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Lieutenant the Honourable H. Vane, 3rd Durham Light Infantry, is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras in the Gazette (Extraordinary) issued this evening.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL

Six months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to the Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson, C. S. I., Member of Council, Presidency Fort St. George; and the Hon'ble Mr. George Stuart Forbes is appointed temporary Member of the Council in his stead.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The fifth day meeting came off most successfully and the attendance was very large, but another bad day for backers. In the Winners' Handicap Hyderi and Mameluke were installed favourites but the race was snatched by Sandow. The Turf Club Cup was won by Gentle Lady easily and the Kirkee Cup by Governor.

The following are the details:—

The Ghorpuri Stakes—Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs 300 and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental, 8st 9lbs Robinson..... 1
M R R S's b a h Sirjamal, 7st 9lbs Noormahomed..... 2
Messrs G K and D D's g a h dispute, 7st 10lbs Heeroo 3
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Brigand, 9st 5lbs..... 0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 5lbs 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 8st..... 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber, 8st 0
Mr A M Bushart's b a h Panalla II, 6st 3lbs 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Oriental and Rose; 4 Brigand and Shaiboob; 6 Robber; 12 Disputs and Sirjamal.

Won by a neck, two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 40 1-5secs.

The Paddock Stakes—Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs 300 and third Rs 200. A Handicap for ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and DD's ch aus m Veera, 8st 9lbs Heeroo 1
Mr Franklin's ch aus g Cocos, 8st 4lbs Oomerkhan... 2
Mr Avasla's ch aus m Western Queen, 7st 12lbs Hoyt 3
Mr Finch's br aus m La France, 9st 7lbs 0
Aga S Shah's br aus m Ethel II, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn, 8st 11lbs..... 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanetta, 7st 8lbs 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower, 6st 12lbs 0
Captain Greer's ch aus g Whenau, 6st 0

Betting—5 to 4 against Cocos; 4 Veera and Western Queen: 5 Ethel: 12 the rest.

Won by half a length, two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 5 1-5secs.

The Winners' Handicap—Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs 300 and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-2 Miles.

Mr R D Setna's ch a h Sandow, 7st 5lbs Hoyt..... 1
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant, 8st 3lbs C B Mahomed..... 2
Messrs M Gouldass A Nanjee and A M Ameer's b a h Hyderi, 8st 3lbs Oomerkhan..... 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke, 9st 12lbs..... 0
Mr H M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 7st 10lbs..... 0
Mr Richard's ch a g Selpine, 7st 4lbs 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 7st..... 0
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 7st..... 0
Captain Dunbar's g a h Victory, 6st 3lbs 0
Col Sprot's ch a h Harefoot, 6st..... 0

Betting—3 to 1 Mamelukе, 4 Hyderi and Gallant; 5 Sandow; 6 Narunjee and Hakum; 10 Selpme, Turkish Flag, and Victory; 20 Harefoot.

Won.—By three-fourths of a length, a neck between second and third. Time.—2mins. 55 1-5secs.

The Oriental Stakes—Rs 4,000 out of which second receives Rs 700 and third Rs 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs's b aus g Trenton, 8st Mr'son..... 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga Shah's b aus m Allie, 8st 5lbs Robinson..... 2
Messrs M Gouldass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain, 9st 6lbs Oomerkhan..... 3
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Goldsmith, 9st..... 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Glen Albyn, 8st 2lbs..... 0
Mr Goff's b aus g Walgrove, 8st 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Mio, 6st 9lbs 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Walgrove, 3 Tubal Cain; 4 Allie; 6 Goldsmith; long odds the rest.

Won—By a head, a head between second and third. Time—2mins. 42-4-5 secs.

The October Stakes—Rs 2,000 out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Lutchmi Kantharal Urs' b aus g Gem, 7st..... 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carrickwick, 8st 10lbs Robinson..... 2
Messrs M Gouldass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, 7st 2lbs..... 3
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Bowlsman, 9st 10lbs 0
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest, 8st 5lbs 0
Mr Leslie's b aus g Spark, 8st 10lbs..... 0
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock, 8st 7lbs 0
Major Vans Agnew's b aus g Corrie Roy, 8st 6lbs 0
Captain J Randall's ch aus g Barnardo, 8st 5lbs 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics, 8st 11b 0
Mr Noble's b a s g Planet, 8st 0
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Rosscommon, 7st 12lbs 0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Spithead, 6st 11lbs 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzroy, 6st 3lbs..... 0
Mr A W P's b aus Fando, 6st 0

Betting—Evens on Dr. Barnardo; 4 Carreewick; 5 Spark, Planet and Dioptrics; long odds the rest.

Won—By three lengths, half length between second and third. Time—1min, 11 2-5secs.

The Turf Club Cup—Rs 2,000 out of which the second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs 200. A Handicap for Country Bred Horses. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Mr J D Scott's b c b m Gentle Lady 10st 8lbs A. Hoyt... 1
Mr Allardice's b c b g Upstart 9st 10lbs Landown.... 2
Mr J B's b c b m Miss Asc t 8st Bennett..... 3
Mr J D Scott's br c b h Saloon 9st 7lbs 0
H H Aga Khan's br c b m Evening 8st 2lbs..... 0
Messrs G K and D D's b c b h Triumph 7st 3lbs..... 0
Colonel J P Grant's b c b h Prime 6st 9lbs..... 0
Colonel J P Grant's ch c b h Philistine 6st 8lbs..... 0

Betting—Evens on Gentle Lady; 7 Upstart; 5 Triumph; Evens on Triumph; long odds the rest.

Won by two lengths, half-length bewteen second and third.. Time—2mins. 20secs.

The Kirkee Cup. Rs 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the 3rd Rs 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 7st 7lbs Melson.. 1
Messrs Mustapha, Cawasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 7st 12lbs Heeroo..... 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st 9lbs Robinson 3
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigan 8st 13lbs 0
Thakur Sahai Singh's ch a h Omar 8st 11lbs 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 8st 10lbs..... 0
Mr A H Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 4lbs..... 0
Mr Avasla's g a h Farewell 7st 12lbs 0
Messrs M Gouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Gray Fox 7st 10lbs..... 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 7 t 2lbs 0
Colonel Keeles' b a h Racket 7st 1lbs 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st..... 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Wootlips, 6st 5lbs 0
Messrs A Modhen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy 6s 3lbs..... 0

Betting—3 to 1 Achilles, Ptarmigan, and Omar; 5 Rose; 8 Tigris, Governor, and Farewell; 10 Grey Fox; long odds the rest.

Won by two lengths, a head between second and third. Time—1min 9 4-5secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

Lieut.-Col. Western, A. M. S., Madras, officiates as Assistant Adj-General, Bombay, vice Colonel Riddell, granted six months sick leave.

Lieut.-Col. Carthew-Yorstoun vacates the command of the Black Watch next December.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir W. M. Creagh, now on leave in England, has been granted four months' special leave from the 26th September.

ARRIVALS-OCTOBER 5.—Northcote, Capt, Bombay Norfolk Regt. on duty from Deolali.

Ross, Capt. Bo, R. V. D., on duty from Kirkee.

Robinson, Capt. Punj. R. A. M. C., on duty from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES.—Davis, Major, Punj. P. A. M. C., on duty to Jullunder.

Reed, Capt. Punj. R. H A., on duty to Sialkote.

Forbes-Sempill, Capt. Punj. Black Watch, on duty to Umballa.

McVean, Capt. Punj. 45th Sikhs on duty to D. I. Khan.

Taylor, Lt. Punj. on duty to Peshawar.

Rutherford, Lt. Punj. I. M. S. on duty to Rawalpindi.

Robinson, Capt. Punj. R. A. M. C. on duty to Somaliland.

Ross, Capt. Bo. A. V. D. on duty to Deolali.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S narrative of his expedition in Central Asia and Tibet towards the City of Lhassa will be published in two volumes on the 18th November, by Messrs Hurst and Blackett. It promises to be the most notable book of travels published during the year.

FRAUDULENT BOOK-KEEPING.

TO THE EDITOR, THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE.'

SIR,—Mr. R. M. Patel, the popular Acting Chief Judge of the local Court of Small Causes, deserves the thanks of the public for having called attention to the scandalous way in which account-books are kept by Marwaris, grain-dealers, and other petty traders in Bombay. No doubt their chopdas do not deserve the name of regular account-books since pages can be inserted therein or taken out from them at will. Mr. Patel has has had during his long experience as a successful Pleader and subsequently as a Judge of the Small Causes Court exceptional opportunities of examining native account-books, and what he says regarding the fraudulent and corrupt way in which the chopdas are kept must be accepted as a correct representation of the sharp methods and nefarious practices of petty shroffs and traders. Mr. Patel candidly admits that all native merchants do not insert new pages in their books although bound in the native fashion.

The main difficulty therefore consists in this—whether all our native merchants and traders will quietly submit to getting their books registered as Mr. Patel suggests. For the sake of some of the tricky book-keepers is it desirable to compel a whole class to get their books registered, especially when the evil can be otherwise cured or at best minimised.

But the principal question is—granting that the Legislature compels all merchants and traders to register their books, will that prevent frauds in book-keeping, in which the Marwari and the grain-dealer are such adepts? No doubt registration will make the removal or insertion of pages an impossibility provided the Courts will find time to count the pages of a number of books produced in each case. But this is not the only kind of fraud practised by the wily Marwari or danawala that ordinarily baffles detection at the hands of the court. Nay even this kind of roguery has often been discovered by a shrewd Judge like Mr. Patel by counting the number of gahs or folios in each book, examining the binding, or scrutinising the index. There are indeed other frauds more largely practised by dishonest traders, such as inserting blank or false or fictitious entries (using native ink for the purpose) in their nodhs of sales or loans or the omission to make entries of payment made to them. How will these be checked? The pomp an ceremony of compulsory registration will invest their chopdas with a gravity and reliability which they do not deserve and some of the Judges will attach the same weight to them as they do to registered documents or to the regularly-kept books of British merchants. The traders taking advantage of this weakness on the part of some of the Judges will also find out other ways of throwing dust in the eyes of the Court. The true remedy therefore lies in the hands of the Judges themselves. If they cease to attach the least weight to the native chopdas with red leather covers the traders will of their own accord learn to keep their books according to the English system. As Mr. Patel, says, in innumerable instances fictitious claims are successfully made out and established by the production of entries said to have been made in the regular course of business. This hardly reflects credit on the judiciary. I do not think this dishonest practice will be checked in any appreciable degree by the compulsory registration of books of accounts of all traders and merchants.

As Mr Patel is aware a good many of the grain-dealers use English-bound books as journals, and palm them off on the Judges as book kept in the regular course of business. It has been found extremely difficult to detect the fraud systematically practised by them in such books even. Only the keen eye of an experienced and painstaking Judge like Mr. Patel has at times succeeded in detecting these frauds. I think Mr. Patel can himself do much in this direction. He might suggest to his learned colleagues not to rely on native-bound books but to point out in their judgments the liability of inserting new pages in them and their consequent unreliability. Thus all traders will in course of time try to keep English-bound books.

The remedy suggested by Mr. Patel will not cure the disease. I am afraid it may perhaps prove worse than the disease. The reasons given by Mr. Herbert Spencer against over-legislation apply in this case also. If Mr. Patel and his learned colleagues were to make an example of some of the dishonest traders who fabricate accounts by sending them up before Magistrates for trial the evil will considerably abate. Nearly twenty-three thousand suits are tried in the local Court of Small Causes every year. In a large number of them the Marwari or the graindealer foists false claims on the ignorant or the unwary. The Courts content themselves with dismissing such false claims or in a few cases with mulcting the delinquents in small sums which are awarded as compensation to defendants. During the last ten years hardly half-a-dozen cases have been sent up to the Magistrates for further investigation on the charge of fabricating false documents by the five learned Judges taken together.

Sir, as stated above the remedy lies in the hands of the judiciary. At the very best the evil can be cured by making the use of English-bound account-books compulsory in the cases of native as well as European merchants and traders. Registration will, I am afraid, clothe account-books with undue solemnity without bringing any compensating advantge with it.

Another mode of checking the evil compl ined of by Mr. Patel would be to throw the burden of proving the genuineness of native-bound account-books on the party producing them in support of his case. This will indirectly compel litigants to keep English-bound books with the pages numbered like the press copy books which bear printed paging.

The legislature has made the bringing of a false claim an offence under the Penal Code, but, strange to say, hardly two or three cases have been sent up by all the Small Causes Court Judges combined during the last 20 years for trial under this section. This state of affairs is hardly satisfactory.—Yours, &c,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour to Sholapur and the Southern Mahratta country during the current month:—

Monday—October 12th. Leave Poona (by S. E. Mail) 2-27. Arrive Dhond 3-52, leave Dhond 4-2 arrive Barsi Road 6-14, leave Barsi Road 6-23, arrive Sholapur 7-48 a.m.

Tuesday—October 13th. Leave Sholapur 7-55, arrive Hotgi Junction 8-16, leave Hotgi Junction 8-35 a.m., arrive Bijapur 12-45 p.m.

Wednesday—October 14th. Stay Bijapur.

Thursday—October 15th. Leave Bijapur (by mixed) 2-48, arrive Gadag 11-40 a.m., leave Gadad 12-10, arrive Hubli 2-50, leave Hubli 4-36, arrive Dharwar 5-29 p.m.

Friday—October 16th. Leave Dharwar (by mixed) 5-48, arrive Londa Junction 8-55, leave Londa Junction 9-20, arrive Belgaum 11-47 p.m.

Saturday—October 17th. } Stay Belgaum.
Sunday—October 18th. }
Monday—October 19th. Leave Belgaum (by mixed) 12-5, arrive Miraj Junction 5-43, leave Miraj Junction (by mixed) 6-10, arrive Kolhapur 8 a.m.

Tuesday—October 20th. Leave Kolhapur (by mixed) 6-5, arrive Miraj Junction 8, leave Miraj Junction (by mixed) 9-25 p.m.

Wednesday—October 21st. Arrive Satara Road 4-21 a.m.

Thursday—October 22nd. Leave Satara (by dak) at 7 a.m., arrive Mahableshwar at 1 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by Surgeon-Major W. C. Beevor, Military Secretary, Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain E. H. Bayford, D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp.

THE P. and O. steamer Pera, Captain Valcatini, which arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, says a Calcutta contemporary, is on her maiden trip, and is the largest ship, we believe, which has visited this port. She has a gross tonnage of 7,635, and displaces 16,300 tons when fully loaded. She has a cubic capacity of 12,814 tons. Her length is 497 feet and her beam is 57 feet. The next largest steame in port is the German liner Bosnia.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad was voted to the Chair.

PAINTING OF WATER MAINS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner with reference to the desirability or otherwise of painting the water mains:—"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation, of 23rd March 1903, I have the honour to state that Mr. James Mansergh's report, mentioned in the Corporation resolution, refers to the necessity of maintaining the coating of steel and not cast-iron pipes. In my opinion it is unnecessary to paint the cast-iron pipes as they have, save in exceptional places when embedded in the earth, shown no signs of deterioration. The Vihar main will shortly be renewed and need not be considered. The area of the exposed parts of the Tansa and Tulsi mains is about 1,830,000 square feet. The cost of painting would be about Rs. 3 per 100 square feet and the paint would have to be renewed every 3 or 4 years."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Commissioners letter be referred to a Committee. Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition which was adopted.

COMPULSORY AQUISITION OF A WELL

The following letter to the Chairman of the Corporation from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.—"With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated the 20th May 1903, I have the honour to inform you that I have awarded Rs. 4,206-11-2 as compensation, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition of the site of the well in the middle of the road leading to the Masonic Hall, as will appear from the accompanying copy of my award, and to request that you will be so good as to arrange to send a surveyor on the land to hand over the site to this office surveyor on Thursday, the 24th September 1903, at 7-30 a.m. and then to send someone at 1 p.m. to my office on the same day on behalf of the Corporation duly furnished some with a power of attorney to receive the amount of the compensation. If nobody attends on behalf of the Corporation on the 24th proximo, the amount of compensation will carry no interest with it thenceforward.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla proposed that the letter from the Collector be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for necessary action.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition which was carried.

AMENDMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 10th instant, para. 3, I have to forward herewith amendments of Section 379 and of Chapter XVI of the Act relating to vital statistics. In this chapter are included Sections 449 and 450 referred to in the Corporation Resolution. In regard to the amendments of Chapter XVI the Executive Health Officer reports that he entirely approves of them and that he is for the present working on these lines with the exception of Sections 451 and 453 (1) and (3,) and adds that the amended sections are absolutely necessary, and when adopted will materially assist him in obtaining accurate information of births and death." Another letter from the Commissioner regarding amendments of certain sections of Chapter 9 of the Municipal Act relating to drains and drainage works in the city was also considered.

The Hon Mr. P. M Mehta moved that a Committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer and report on the amendments submitted to the Corporation with a request to submit its report as early as possible.

Dr. Naik seconded the proposition which was adopted.

The Corporation next considered an al-interim report of their Committee on the proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of regulations for street and buildings. The Committee in their report stated that they have held fifteen meetings and have considered carefully all the proposed amendments in respect of regulations for streets and buildings and suggested amendments and additions, which will necessitate the re-drafting of certain amended Section received from the Commissioner and the drafting of some new Sections. Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, is at present engaged on this work. When he submits the fresh draft the Committee will carefully go over it and settle it finally. Some further suggestions which, the Committee understand, the Executive Engineer proposes to send in will also have to be considered and embodied in the final draft. All this will take time, and the Committee are afraid they will not be able to place the final draft before the Corporation in time to admit of its being sent by the Corporation to Government before the end of September as desired by Government. The Committee beg therefore to suggest that the Corporation should move Government to extend the time for sending in proposals by three months and postpone the introduction of the Bill to the end of the cold weather session, or to a later period, as Government might think fit.

The Hon. H. S. Dixit moved that the report be approved and adopted and that as recommended by the Committee the Government be moved to extend the time for sending in proposals by months.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. K. N. Wadya moved that the Commissioner be requested to obtain joint opinion of counsel on the questions raised by Dr. Sukhia in the following counsel's opinion obtained by him in order to enable the Corporation to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the different points raised therein:—

What are the rights of the individual members of the Corporation to see or ask for confidential or other records or documents of the Municipality or of the Corporation kept in the Municipal Secretary's Office, such as papers and proceedings of Committees appointed by the Corporation who have either finished their work and submitted their reports, or who are still working and not submitted their reports, when such papers and documents either bear on the current questions on the Agenda paper or otherwise?—In my opinion every member of the Corporation is entitled to have access at reasonable times and within reasonable limits to the papers and proceedings referred to. It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties that Councillors should have access to the ordinary records of the Corporation which are in the custody of the municipal Secretary, and as long as the giving inspection of these record does not interfere with the other duties of the Municipal Secretary, I can see no reason why such inspection should not be allowed. This right of inspection is not in my opinion in any way precluded by Section 65 of the Act, which only gives the Corporation as a body the right to call for extracts or returns, the compilation of which is of course a matter of labour which individual members have no right to demand.

Whether having regard to Section 65 of the Municipal Act, the Corporation is entitled to direct or authorize the Municipal Secretary to allow members to have access to the documents above referred to?—I thing that it is perfectly competent to the Corporation to direct the Municipal Secretary to allow members to have reasonable access to the documents referred to.

Can any Committee appointed by the Corporation prevent by a majority of votes the dissenting minute or minutes of one or more of its members from being printed and published with its reports and circulated to councillors, and if such prevention is invalid what is the remedy for the dissenting member?—If a matter is merely referred by the Corporation to a Committee to report upon, I think that it would be exceedingly improper for such a Committee to publish its report without fairly stating the effect of any dissenting minute. I do not think the majority of a Committee have any power by votes to exclude the publication in the ordinary course of a dissenting minute, unless such minute is scurrilous or otherwise improper.

Can the Corporation consider the report of a Committee without due publication of such dissenting minute or minutes among all the Councillors?—The Corporation can consider any report of a Committee and upon such consideration the dissenting member of the Committe or any other Councillor can call attention to the unpublished minute.

Are the Municipal Funds, Trust Funds and the Councillors the Trustees thereof, and is the Indian Trust Act applicable to it?—I think the Municipal Funds are Trust Funds, and that so far as their application is concerned, the Councillors are Trustees thereof. I do not think however that the provisions of the Indian Trust Act (apart from some of the general principals involved in its provisions) would be applicable to such a Trust.

Mr. S. C. Dhanji seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta opposed the proposition on the ground that no occasion had arisen to obtain joint opinion of two counsels on the questions raised by Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the first question had involved a very grave constitutional question which, in his opinion, should be decided once for all. Every member of the Corporation should have an access to the papers in charge of the Secretary. He moved an amendment to the effect that the joint opinion of counsel should be taken only on the first question raised by Mr. Wadya.

Mr. Sharafali Mamuji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia gave instances of his having been refused certain documents by the Secretary.

After some discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then voted upon and also negatived by 14 votes against 15.

The Corporation was then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE Maimana Fakir, it appears, is back again in Tirah from Khost, and has commenced his preachings among the Sunnis of Maidan and Bagh in the hope of getting them to rise against his enemies, the Shiahs.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL PROGRESS.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

GOLF AND LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE League matches of high and low degree played on Saturday afforded a very lively, and let us hope, a very healthy interest. It is too soon yet to dogmatize with regard to the form of the various teams, for many of them have scarcely had time to get properly into their stride. Matters, are, however beginning to shape themselves, and we shall presently find club managers wearing an elated or despondent look according as the results achieved by their boys please or disgust them. If all football matches were as thrilling as that seen on Saturday between Tottenham Hotspur and Millwall on the ground of the former, the followers of the game would assuredly increase and multiply to an alarming extent. It was a great game, and the spectators, who numbered 14,000, were repeatedly roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm. One goal only was scored, and this was obtained by Hulse shortly before the change of ends, so that Millwall left the field in a jubilant frame of mind. The victory was thoroughly deserved. If the Spurs are to improve their record of last season they will have to contrive to improve their work in front of their opponent's goal. Bristol delighted their supporters by inflicting a goal to nil defeat on the Plymouth Argyle Club, a new organization of whom big things are expected. It was a stirring match, and the 7,000 spectators went home feeling that they had had their money's worth. The winning goal was scored by Leigh in the second half. Of the remaining Southern League matches three ended in draws—those at Brighton, Luton, and Swindon, in which the visiting clubs were Bristol Rovers, Fulham, and Kettering. West Ham got the upper hand of Queen's Park Rangers by a goal to nil, Southampton easily beat New Brompton, Northampton succumbed to Reading, and Portsmouth obtained a couple of points at the expense of Wellingborough. Most of the nine matches played between the clubs in the First League ended in the way that was generally expected. A notable performance was that of the Sheffield Wednesday combination, who, though operating on their opponent's ground, defeated Liverpool by 3 goals to 1. After a magnificent struggle, Sunderland overcame Middlesbrough by 3 goals to 2. The latter had the advantage of playing at home, but for all that they are to be congratulated on the splendid form they showed. But for some grand work by Doig in goal the visitors would probably have returned home minus a point or two. Nine of the other visiting teams gained the full quota of points; indeed with the exception of Notts Forest, who divided with Bury, they were all beaten. Blackburn Rovers went down before Wolverhampton Wanderers; Everton succumbed to Sheffield United; Stoke found Notts County just too strong for them; Derby County suffered at the feet of Manchester City; West Bromwich Albion had to play second fiddle to their neighbours Aston Villa, and Small Heath found the Novocastrians much too strong for them. In the Second Division Woolwich Arsenal readily defeated Gainsborough, and are now at the head of affairs. May they remain there! The newly-formed Bradford City Club which is the transformed Manningham Northern Rugby Union organization tested the sweets of victory at the expense of Burton United. Grimsby made a step towards a return to the First Division by defeating Stockport County, but Bolton Wanderers could only manage to effect a draw against Burnley. Bristol City made rings round Glossop, and it will not be at all surprising if the Western club gain promotion at the end of the season.

The Welsh clubs (and hence the Welsh fifteen) promise to be as strong this season as last. With the exception of G. H. Lloyd, who retires from the game for business reasons, all the old players will be available. The number of fine three-quarters must indeed be a source of envy to other nations. Nicholls, Gaye, Traw, Arnold, D. Thomas, D. Rees, Jowett, E. Gould, Pritchard, and Llewellyn will all play regularly for their respective clubs. With such a plethora of talent Wales must be very strong at three-quarters. Welsh packs vary, but if the forward play be up to the standard of recent years, it is safe to say that the three principal Welsh clubs, Swansea Cardiff, and Newport, will take a lot of beating. A similar remark should apply to the Welsh fifteen. Llanelly appears to be the only club that will show a decidence in strength. Many of their best players join Northern Union clubs. H. J. Orr, the Scottish international three-quarter, is expected to be once more available for the London Scottish and Kent. He will be quartered at Portsmouth for the next six months, and should thus be able to play all through the season. R. O. H. Livesay, who played half for England v. Wales in 1893, is back from South Africa where he has been for three years with his regiment. He is looking very fit, and will probably play for Blackheath and Kent. He has been playing Rugger regularly in South Africa and is as good as ever. L. M. McLeod, who goes up to Cambridge, is generally considered the best three-quarters ever turned out by Fettes. He is big, fast, and powerful, and is certainly the finest three-quarter who has gone up to either University from a Scottish school since W. Neilson came up from Marchiston. McLeod is a good all-round athlete, and should get his rugger and ath

J. T. Hearne and Meads despite the many years they have been before the public still rank among the best bowlers of the day. The visit of the Philadelphians and the success met with by those cricketers added to the interest in the doings of the season. The county championship went to Middlesex after Yorkshire had held that honour for three years in succession.

Though the result was a draw there was a splendid finish to the match between Middlesex and the rest of England at Kennington Oval on Wednesday, the batting of Warner and George Beldam before lunch and of Tyldesley and Hirst afterwards being particularly brilliant. Had they had more time at their disposal the England team might possibly have knocked off the runs required to win; but, on the other hand, reveral of the Middlesex men threw away their wickets earlier in the day in hitting out, in order that the innings might be declared in good time. The champion county had made themselves fairly safe overnight, as with one man out for 130 they held a lead of 176 runs. Warner and G. W. Beldam batted splendidly when the game was resumed, and, putting on runs at a good rate, carried the score to 212 before Warner's delightful innings was ended. For over three hours he had batted without serious fault of any kind, his driving and square cutting being very clean and hard. One five, nine four, five threes, and nine twos were his chief hits, and the partnership realised 168 in just over two hours and a quarter. Upon his dismissal a drasdful collapse occurred. The men went in for hitting, but met with such little success that six more wickets fell in half an hour for 42 runs. The innings was declared closed at one o'clock with the total at 254 for eight wickets. Beldam took out his bat after playing in admirable style for nearly 3 hours. He gave no chances, and hit a five and nine fours. The rest were left with 301 to get to win, and, going in at a quarter past one, had three hours and a half in which to make them. They began badly by losing Hayes with one scored, but then Hayward and Tridesley played capital cricket together, and in less than eighty-five minutes put on 97 runs. Hayward was third out at 102, but there followed some fierce hitting by Hirst, who with Ranjitsinghji as his partner scored 76 out of 107 in seventy minutes before being well caught in the long field. He was missed off a difficult skier by Wells at mid-on when 67, but this apart, all his hits were magnificent. His best strokes were eleven fours. While he was in there was just a chance that the Rest might win, but with his dismissal a draw was certain. Ranjitsinghji left at 221, and at ten minutes past five, with the score at 229 for five wickets, stumps were pulled up.

It is a favourite theory of the scratch golf player that severe weather conditions have the effect of tending to equalise the chances, and when he is beaten in a gale or a thunderstorm he shifts the responsibility on to cosmic interference with the established golfing order of things. At Lahinch the other day, when the third round of the South of Ireland Championship was played in a storm of wind and rain, "all the good players managed to win their ties, and no surprising results took place." But this maintenance of relative form seems in itself surprising when we learn that at the height of the gale it took no less than twenty strokes for several of the competitors to do single holes, and it would seem that if a player persisted up to twenty strokes his opponent was not playing quite correctly. Possibly, however, these twenty-stroke holes were played in a spirit of revolt against the monstrous injustice of breaking the butterfly of golf on the wheel of the elements. The point to be noted is that the good players won, and I think that if experiences are carefully recorded it will be found that in such circumstances the good players usually do win, and ever—but here comes in contentious matter—that they are more likely to win on the usual handicap in foul weather than in fair. The good player has arrived at his position by the exercise of the same qualities of care and self-control that help him when the difficulties of the game become abnormally acute. This struggle against the elements is the attempt to master one's self, and a bad golfer is one who has failed to master himself. In this South of Ireland championship Mr. Fry was again unfortunate, though he won a preliminary medal competition with a score of 77, which equalled the amateur record of the green. Mr. D. Foster, of Frinton, however, did a "mere" 75 in one of his matches, though as the putts were not all holed, it does not go on the record. He was beaten in the semi-final by Mr. J. B. Ballingall at the nineteenth hole after a tie, and as Mr. Ballingall had beaten Mr. Fry in the previous round also at the nineteenth hole after a tie it seems part of the fitness of things that he should win the championship. This he did pretty easily in the final round against Mr. J. S. Worthington, of the Mid Surrey Club. It does not seem quite right that the championship of the South of Ireland should lie between Surrey and Edinburgh, but there is a chivalrous openness in these contests that is very attractive. Irish hospitality, too, justifies his fame, and it is not surprising that these meeting are exceedingly popular.

In reading the report of the autumn meeting at Formby, one might easily imagine that Mr. Hilton was very much out of form, for not only was he beaten in the contest for the scratch award by Messrs. G. F. Smith, W. Wylde, and J. C. Goold but badly beaten at that. Messrs. Smith, Wylde, and Goold respectively returned cards of 82, 83, and 84, Whereas Mr. Hilton took no less than 89. No doubt the Hoylake golfer was not in his best form but from what one hears there is a tale of woe in connection with his round. It is said that for some reason or other he had to carry his clubs for some considerable portion of the round, and there appears to have been a nice hailstorm during the afternoon. Possibly Mr. Hilton's caddy was incapacitated by an extra large hailstone. These wonderful hailstones seem to turn up periodically, and why not at Formby? However, the fact remains that Mr. Hilton amassed a grand total of 89, a number somewhat distant from Mr. Smith's 82; but possibly Mr. Smith may have been better favoured as regards caddies and weather. Owing to the original enterprise of Mr. W. C. Glover, who arranged the first match for the Hoylake villagers, their matches against the local clubs have now become annual events. On Wednesday they played their yearly match with the members of the Leasowe Club, with the result that the Hoylake golfers won by six matches to five—a very creditable performance, considering that the Leasowe team led off with two such strong players as J. Ball, jun. and John Ball (2), who accounted for the two leading Hoylake players—namely, Jackson and Graham Morgan. As amateur champion, it is only right and proper that Mr. Maxwell should win the scratch medal at the autumn meeting of the Tantallon Club, which was held on Saturday. The North Berwick course is never an easy one and as I hear that the weather was not too favourable, Mr Maxwell must be congratulated on his fine round of 76, which was mostly due to a brilliant score of 36 for the homeward half. The next best score was an 80 by Mr. Laidly.

SPORTSMEN will be interested to hear that it is notified by the Patiala Durbar that all fishing rights in the Giri and Asni rivers have been made over for a period of three years to the Giri Fishing Association. It is further notified by the same authority that no game may be shot in the reserved birs or forests without a special pass to be obtained from the Superintendent of Shikar in the case of residents, or from the Political Agent in the case of visitors. These special passes will be issued at a cost of Rs. 20 each for the whole season (1st September to the 14th March), and will entitle the holder to shoot small game only, namely sand-grouse, partridge, bustard, florican, junglefowl, pheasant, hare, plover, and quail. The following animals may not be taken except with special permission in writing to be obtained from the Political Agent, namely, pig, deer and antelope in the plains and deer leopard, panther, lynx, and black bear in the hills. All passes issued previously to these rules will be considered null and void. The birs reserved for shooting and pigsticking are as follows: In the plains Bahadurgarh, Kaulisanaur, Bhanerheri, Motibagh, Mojal and Kheri; in the hills, Pinjore (Raitan and Ajmirgarh), and Chail. In each case a four mile radius is implied. All shikaris will be registered and licensed annually, and sportsmen are requested by the Patiala Durbar not to give presents to shikaris, and to report all irregularities to the Superintendent of Shikar.

THE ANCIENT RELIGION OF INDIA.

THE annual gathering in connection with the Dasara festival of the Balvidvajjan Sabha was held on Thursday last in Nana's School, Girgaum, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. Professor Ramkrishna Rajaram Bhagwat, who was to deliver a lecture on the occasion on the "Ancient Religion of India" having suddenly taken ill, his written lecture was read by Mr. Keshav Vaman Pethe. The lecture was written with that clearness of style and candour of expression of views which are the Professor's great characteristics. He frankly wrote that, in the true and pure ancient religious literature, many things have been from time to time smuggled by people to serve their purposes, specially as regards the caste-system and the widow-marriage question. He said that in the ancient works on the subject there is no trace of the obnoxious caste-distinction and prohibition against widow-marriage.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Kordow Oke, who started a discussion in the meeting, paid a compliment to the learned lecturer for the able manner in which he had dealt with this important subject, and also for the candour with which he had expressed himself so strongly on the questions of caste-system and widow-marriage. Now, said he, he could speak so strongly on the question of widow-marriage, because the popular mind had undergone a great change and was prepared to treat this important subject with the earnestness which it deserved. Thirty-five years ago Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hurri Deshmukh had taken a bold stand in favour of the widow-marriage reform, but he was not then able to address his audiences in such strong language because then the popular mind was not so well cultivated as it is now to think over this subject dispassionately and sympathetically. The speaker earnestly begged erudite Shastris like the learned Professor to go carefully through the books about the ancient religion of the Hindus and weed out any thing that they might think has been 'smuggled' by interested persons.

Another speaker said that what ought to be objected to is not the caste-distinction, but the caste jealousies. He said that the castes were framed according to the avocations which were followed by the people in the olden days; e.g. the Brahmins, that is the Rishis, followed the literary pursuits, the Kshatriyas warlike pursuits, the Vaishanyas commercial, and the Shudras agricultural. The result of this arrangement was that all these professions were at one time in the zenith of their prosperity.

A few other speeches being made, the president delivered an interesting address. He thanked the learned lecturer for his talented discourse on an abstruse subject like the one which was before the meeting that day, and gave him full credit for the courage with which he had expressed his convictions in that discourse. He also made allusion in touching terms to the untimely death of Prof. Jinaiwalle, who, he admitted, was so well versed in the Vedic literature that if he was alive and present at the meetings he would surely have treated the audience to an instructive speech of his own on this important subject for about four or five hours. Turning to the subject itself, Sir Bhalchandra said that the ancient religion of the Hindus claimed a great antiquity, and that if nowadays any discrepancies were found in the different religious books it behoved the learned Shastris of the ability of Professor Bhagawat to critically examine them and try to weed out from them all that would seem to them to have been 'smuggled'; but in so doing, added he, very great circumspection would have to be observed, because not infrequently you come across passages which bore different constructions; but it would not be altogether impossible to lay your hand on such intruders if their language was minutely compared with the surrounding texts, as was the case in respect of Dryaneshwari. As regards the point that some of the passages could be translated in different ways the hon. president referred to an incident which had occurred recently and in which Paramhounsa Nityanand Swami translated certain passages in a particular way while an erudite Pundit from Benares translated them in a different way. Similarly another "Paramhounsa" Swami had lately discovered that a particular passage was colloquially understood to mean cow's flesh can be eaten, whereas the word 'gow' there meant tongue, and the whole passage meant that if you allow your tongue to protrude in its full length out of your mouth and then turn it inside the mouth, it would touch a certain part of your mouth where it can lick a juice like nectar which would render your body pure and holy. It would not be, continued the president, within the reach of every one to wade through large tomes on the subject of the ancient religion in this country, but any one who was willing to know the essence of that religion without much labour should have recourse to the series of small pamphlets which are now being published by the Central Hindu College of Benares. They are well written, are subjected before publication to experts in the subject living in different parts of the country and are therefore thoroughly reliable. Their copies can be had from Sheth Thakarsy Morarji Gokuldas in Bombay. Referring to the question of caste distinction which involved the idea of superiority of one caste over another the president distinctly said that by the term Brahmin he did not understand a man who was born of Brahmin parents, but one who was an emblem of piety, purity and those other qualities that go to form the best character of man. He had no hesitation in saying that Tukaram, Chokha Molla, Rohidas and Kabir were the real Brahmins, although they were not born of Brahmin parents. As regards Kabir, he said that it was now a question in dispute that he was not sprung from Brahmin parents and was not kidnapped by the Mahomedans. He was glad to say that the late Mr. Justice Ranade held the same view as he did as to who should be considered to be a true Brahmin—namely one whose conduct was such as to inspire others with admiration, respect, and reverence for him. The Rishis in olden times led that kind of life. If a man who had taken his birth in a Brahmin family did not try to possess these excellent qualities of the head and heart, he would deprive himself of the title of Brahmin and degrade himself to the position of a Marg? There was no reason why, asked the president, the different castes should look at one another with a jealous eye. On the contrary, said he, the members of the different castes should consider each other as brothers and work in harmony for the material and moral progress of the country; to that end the Brahmin and the Shudra must work together shoulder to shoulder. In dealing with the question of widow marriage, he said that that question was first discussed in 1855 by Messrs. Vishnu Shastri Pundit, Mr. Ranade and Mr. Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, who wanted to introduce this element of social reform in absolute disregard of the public opinion which was then dead against such an innovation. At that time a wise Oracle in the person of Appa Shastri Khadilkar of Nassik, who was then living, in Jagannath's Chawl in Bombay, a man of great learning in the Vedic literature, advised this trio to take in hand at the start comparatively simple subjects, such as the stopping of the early marriage system, the raising of the limit of the marriagable age of boys and girls, and the remarriage of young and tender girls who had the misfortune of wearing the widows' weeds before attaining the age of puberty. He assured Mr. Ranade and his colleagues of success if they confined their attention to these subjects alone in the beginning of their campaign of reform, but the three enthusiasts disregarded the sound advice of that sage, and introduced the system of widow remarriages in the teeth of public opposition. The results of it was that the popular mind was a great deal convulsed, and the cause of reform which they had undertaken received a rude check. He was glad to say that a few weeks ago a touching letter on the subject of widow marriage in respect of girls who had become widows before the age of puberty was written by some correspondent to the "Kesari" newspaper, and had elicited from Namdar Tilak an article favourable to the question of widow marriage in its restricted sense. The president concluded his address in an appealing tone as follows:—Gentlemen,—remember the havoc that is played by plague during the last seven years. Scores and hundreds of young girls become widows. There is hardly a family which does not possess such an unfortunate girl. Are you not going to do something to alleviate their sufferings? Will you sit quiet with callous hearts, doing nothing? Will you be so hard-hearted, will you be so wicked as not to make any efforts to remove them from the miserable condition in which they are placed for no fault of their own? They are like cows in a thicket of brambles. Think over this question deeply, earnestly, and sincerely. I am not making this appeal only to the members of the Brahmin community. I appeal to the Dakshani and Gujarati gentlemen. I appeal to the people of India generally. I also appeal to you all to forget caste jealousies. Let us love each other as brothers. (Hear, hear). Let us behave towards each other as brothers. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman and distributions of flowers brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

THE Government of India have received information, through the India Office, that the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company propose to despatch a steamer from Trieste on a trial voyage to the Persian Gulf. It is intended to develop the Austrian export trade with Persia by facilitating direct communication. The steamer Urano is said to have left Trieste on the 15th June, proceeding direct to the Persian Gulf, and touching at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bussorah, and Bushire. The cargo is understood to be sugar, coffee, paper, and wood (for the manufacture of date cases). On the return voyage it is intended to carry a full cargo of dates.

NORTHWARDS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It was blowing harder than ever, and in that narrow gut the sea ran steep as a garden wall. Gallantly the little craft faced her task, and inch by inch she forced her way. At one moment she stood up almost perpendicularly, her bowsprit pointing to heaven, and then, as she reached the crest of the wave, fell into the succeeding hollow as a boy drops a stone into a well. On the bridge, quiet, self-confident, and side by side, stood the captain and the navigator. They knew one another as men do who have lived nearly four years shut up together in a small ship. There was no need of speech. On either side stretched the cruel reefs which border the entrance to the Gulf. On them are wrecks of gallant ships, beacons of woe to the passing mariner. One which had sunk stern first until her stern rested on the bottom in twenty fathoms of water was supported amidships by the reef which had caused her distruction, her bows pointed heavenwards, her masts parallel with the water. Down below the chief nursed his engines. She was bound to go, and to go for all that she was worth, but she should not wrench the tail-shaft out of her if his skill could prevent it; and so he stood a grim, silent figure, every nerve tense as a harpstring, with one hand on a valve. Slowly, oh, so slowly she crept on, hour succeeded hour, and still came the upward toss of the bow and then the maddened racing of the screw propeller. It seemed to the watchers on the bridge as if this had endured for all time. But there came a blessed moment when the sea seemed slighter; yes, and when the screw did not race quite so much. The navigator looked at the captain. "She'll do now, sir," he said quietly. The other man nodded. And now they crept by feet and not by inches, in another hour by yards; the thing was done.

Next day in the Canal the thermometer soared to 110 deg. in the coolest part of ship; but who cared?—it was dry heat. As the gunboat made fast at Port Said, the officer of the guard, a young lieutenant, came on board. Anything to report sir?" he asked of the captain. "No replied the latter, smiling, "except that I consider Port Said heavenly." The officer of the guard laughed outright. "You're the first man I ever heard say that of this end of the ditch, sir." "I dare say," answered the captain slowly, "but then you see that I have had four years in the tropics, and besides that I am bound—Northwards."

PIRACIES IN THE RED SEA.

CAPTURE BY A TURKISH GUNBOAT.

A TURKISH gunboat, an Aden correspondent recently captured a pirate sumbook, towing two other sumtooks, which have been seized by the pirates on the Red Sea between Jeddah and Konfodah. They were making for their coast when the gunboat came across them. There were 14 Arab pirates, armed with Martini rifles. The Turks have taken the pirates, together with the sumbooks, to Hodeida, when the men are now imprisoned. It is hoped that they will be given an exemplary punishment so as to put a stop to piracies in the Red Sea in future.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For an Exparte Decree,

322-03—Tyabji and Co—Mulchand Shakurdas Brothers and The B B and C I Ry—Crawford B and Co and Kanga and P

Suits forhearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojrajee vs Rowjee Raghoonath and others—Mantri B and N.

221,03—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubas vs Kaujee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Mulla and M

329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

138,02—Manoobhai J and H—Mooji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

290-02—Payne and Co—The Badshi Aulino and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.

595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.

671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhalshanker K and G.

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manockjee Contractor—Pestonjee K and K

494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

483,02—Manaklal J and H—The Hon Mr Govuldas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

262,02—Mathuthai J and M—Tricumlal Sakurchand and another vs Lachmidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.

210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jeghavandas and others in person Mathubhoi—J and M.

411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.

666,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow..Bhaishanker K and G.

575,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijbai widow vs Meghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

406-03—Bhaikharker K and G—Rao Saheb Manaji Rajorji vs Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia—Tpakordas and Co

1625-02—Edgelow G and W—Bhurwandas Bhurwanbhoy vs Motiram Dayaram

82-03—Ardeshir N D and Co—Farwalibai and others vs Karsandas Gathoo—Wadia and G

270-03—Wadia and G Mulchand Premji and others—vs Eemon Anji Oosman Haji Cayman and V

351-03—Tyabji D and Co—Shivdatrai Luxmichand—vs Jarkidas Jalliram and others

568-03—Tyabji D and Co—Nurchtngdas Mohanlal—and others vs Govindlal Shrikesban and others

462-03—Payne and Co—Shrikishandas Luxmidas vs Chatoorbhoy Megraj and others

522-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Oosmal Jemal vs N N Abdool Rasool Khanji Nawolt

556-03—Bhaker K and G Rao Shaeb Mewji Rajooji vs Dadiba Merwanji Dalal Craigie L and others

561-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manikeshandas Ramji and others vs Bai Demkari and others Balkrishna V N K

571-03—S B Noble—Keonanmal Aenechand vs Darab Dastoor Resotam Sanjana and others

531-03—Impearson Cawasji Sorabji Engineer vs Kaikhsroo M Hiramaneck

404-03—Tyabji D and Co—Jeram Ganeshdas and others vs Govindlal Shrikison and others

1428-03—Captain and V S K Battlevalla and Co vs Kaikhushru M Hiramaneck and others

2683-01—Payne and CoCa Hiji Joonas Fazal Mahomed vs Hasan Oomer Jam

Investigation of Parperison

21-03—Impearson Shaik Mahoje Mahomed Hasam Ranatwalki

27,03—In person—Modi Divaska vs Mohanlal Hamiman and another,

21,03—In person—Jamnabhai Voidow vs Jadibai Evidow and another—Jamshitjee and R,

30,03—In person—Kivlajee Cokajee vs Narrondas Thakersey Moljee.

23,03—Jamshetjee and R—Premcora vs Tricumji Govindji —Little and Co.

Undefended New Long Causes.

442,03—Bhaisanker K and G—Pranjivandas Odhavjs and another vs Himatlal Parmanand.

408,03—In person—Narsarosbai widow vs Dhamodardas Ranglidas and others.

429,03—In peason—Hariram Talaksi vs Madhavji Shivji and others.

476,03—In peason—Vithu Narayan vs Cashinath Govind and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and anoter vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratneshwar and other—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.

447-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Moorjee and another vs Kessowjee Dowjee and another—Madhaojee V.

91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE CROWE.

Long Causes.

■2-02—Ardesir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David and others vs. The Collector of Bombay—S F Nicholson (Revenue Judges Court.)

442-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madan and others—Craig L and O.

634-02—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Movivahoo—vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co.

604-02—Payne and Co—Sideek Hoosein and another vs Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed and others—E G and W S B and H and Little and Co,

260-03—Unwala and P—Kaikhushru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsendas Karamsey—Payne and Co.

523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavaibai and another—P G S and M D D&P.

638-01—Pestonjee R and R—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustomjee Horemsjee Jal—Jehangir and S.

700-03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulammahomed vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail—Sorabjee and J.

570-96—Framjee and D—Shaik Esoa bin Khalifa vs Hoosen Oomer Jamal—Payne G S and M.

758(01—Payne and Co—Ibramim Hassum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed—Kanga and P.

711-02—Maganlal and J—Peroshaw Ruttonjee Jussawala vs Shapurji Sorabjee Jussawala—K D Shroff

24-02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivji vs Govind Vigram and another—Unwala and P.

A GURKHA OPERA.

ALLA DIN IN NEPALESE

When my old and respected friend, the Subhadar Major, 1st Gurkha Rifles, speaking in the name of himself and his brother officers, courteously invited me to an operatic performance given by his fellow-Gurkhas I considered such an invitation a very high compliment, writes the Kangra Valley Correspondent of the "Pioneer," and I accepted it, for this reason, with the greatest pleasure; and also I was glad to have the opportunity of hearing, and studying, at first hand, the music, singing, and histrionic powers of the Nepalese. My old departed friend, Brian Hodgson, told me many years ago that the Nepalese were the most musical people in Asia; and up to this time I had never had an opportunity of testing this statement. Of course, as far as the regimental bands in His Majesty's Indian Army are concerned, it is well-known to every body that the Gurkhas occupy if not the first, at least a very high place; this may be due to the training they get, or to their natural bent for music, and I venture to think that if the natural inclination for music were not there, it would be very difficult for any Bandmaster to bring the Gurkha bands up to that high standard which they have attained. They certainly love music and excel in it. And the performance of the members of the First Gurkha Band showed that they are capable of great things when they trust to their own native musical genius.

The piece was a musical drama and the subject was our old friend Alla Din, or the Magic Lamp. I have seen Alla Din, as a pantomime, in the days of my youth, and I even saw a mixture of Alla Din and Jack and the Beanstalk, where Jack's cow got somehow mixed up with the lamp, and when the cow's hind legs came to act he was too too excited (as the proprietor told me,) so the call-boy, about two foot high, had to take his place and the cow looked as if she was sitting down through the whole piece! But I never saw Alla Din as an opera until the Gurkha performance. The words were written, the airs composed, the acting taught and the stage arrangements and managing carried out, very successfully too, all by Gurkhas and no one else.

There were three acts, and eighteen scenes. The dramatic "unities," were disregarded with a boldness which would have delighted the heart of Shakespeare himself. The first act gave us Mustafa the tailor, lying on his death-bed, giving advice to his son Alla Din. The son of the dying man sat on the right hand edge of the bed towards the father's feet; the mother sat on the left, close up to her husband's head. It may be interesting to give these and other small details in the course of the play; for although the story is essentially a Mahomedan one, the representation of it is a Gurkha one, showing the manners and customs of these people. When Mustafa dies, his son leaves the death chamber; and the mother, taking in her arms the head of her dead husband and leaning her head on his breast, bewails her loss in tears. This was very well done, most natural, and not in the least exaggerated, by Lachman. In the next scene Alla Din comes back; mother, and son do their best to console each other, and then they leave the stage for the African magician, who now makes his appearance. The magician was Manohar Singh, and his acting all through was first rate. He was attended by a Negro, a very black Negro indeed except his hands and parts of his legs which appeared now and then. The magician's name was set down in the programme as Jadooghur, a delicate compliment to some of the sahibs who occupied the front seats, and who are known to be members of a certain secret society. Jadooghur summons Arlak the King of the Jinnas, who tells him all about the magic lamp, and then goes away. The King of the Jinns was a very formidable looking creature copied from the chief devil in Tibetan plays. In the next scene we find Alla Din playing with some boys in a public place, while the magician Jadooghur looks round a corner and says that he is going to select Alla Din to get the magic lamp for him. The wife of the late lamented Mustafa comes on the scene just as the magician is about to carry out his purpose. Jadooghur goes boldly up to her and claims to be her brother-in-law, and the long-lost uncle of her son. The nephew does not greet his assumed uncle with any particular show of love or enthusiasm; he gets very personal in his remarks on the costume of the magician and the colour of his skin; he refuses to go away with him until the magician gives him a handful of silver, which of course, establishes the relationship beyond all manner of doubt, and satisfies the nephew. 'Ahman fit beaucoup, mais argent fat tout.' The mother is not yet convinced, but this is because she got no money; she says that she will never believe that Jadooghur was a brother to her late spouse; but nobody seems to care a straw for what she says, so Alla Din, the magician and the black all go off together. The singing and declamation, though rather primitive were very good. Too much use was made of the right hand and too little of the left. The movements of the arms were too abrupt, there were no curves, and there was too much sawing of the air.

We were now introduced to the heroine of the piece, the Princess Badar-l-Ba our, only daughter of the King of China. She was a well dressed beauty, with five hundred rupees' worth of jewels and gold coins hanging on her neck. As she occupied a high position in society she wore stockings; and on this point she differed from her maids of honour, and from the fashion of all Gurkha women. While she was singing she beat time to the music with her pretty little stockinged feet. She sung well and acted uncommonly well. She poured when she was displeased, and smiled when she was happy, and threw about those soft glances, sweet but piercing, "killing at a hundred yards," which even reminded me of days long gone by when Cupid used to make a pin-cushion of my left breast. She had just discovered that her father, the King had promised her in marriage to the son of the Wazir; and this without her consent or knowledge; a thing which happens in the best-regulated Oriental families, but which no high-spirited, stocking-wearing young lady could put up with for a moment; at least not unless the young man had plenty of money. He has a beautiful uniform, a huge sword and a sash, but he has no congh. Lacking this most essential attribute of a chowkidar he naturally commands but little respect; and this is why the Wazir's son pushes him out of the way so unceremoniously, and forces himself into the presence of the princess. He has a ring which he wishes to present to her; but she, not wishing to compromise herself by taking the ring, slips off her chair, puts one of the maids of honour in her place; and the young over, rather shocked at first seeing with whom he had to deal presents the ring, and then takes himself off, followed by the mocking laughter of the beauties before mentioned. The discovery of the magic lamp by Alla Din and the rest of the story, he remembers his magic ring rubs it, and gets carried off to Africa to, to the very place where his wife lives. He gives her a bottle of poition for Jadooghur; and she does not require much telling as to the use she is to make of it. The doomed man comes in and begins to make love to the princess; she makes eyes at him and he dances round with glee. She even sings a song for him and this is the best and sweetest song of the whole piece. It was rather a clever stroke of art to bring it in here at the climax of the play, the most tragic moment. She coaxes him to drink and pours the poison down his throat. Alla Din comes in and cuts his head off while the faithful black is sitting on his chest and making little bonfires on his body. Then they are happy ever afterwards, vice is overcome and virtue is triumphant as it always is on the stage and nowhere else in the world.

The acting was throughout good; the music was good, and the singing best of all. There was a great deal of melody but as is always the case with Oriental music no attempt at harmony. There were no parts, everything was sung in unison. The measures by which the melodies were regulated, what we call the time, is altogher different from European music. It is more like what the "rhythm" of the Greeks must have been. The Urdu language is particularly suitable to song: especially when a good many words are introduced from the copious and mellow Sanskrit with its sixteen vowels. The Gurkhas use a good many Sanskrit words, which makes their songs all the sweeter. But their accent on the different syllables of a word, when singing, is in many cases not the same as when they are speaking. The metre of their songs is curious. The favourite foot seems to be what they call jagun, where the middle syllable is long and the first and third short; or tukun, the first two long and the last short. In the musical performance of Alla Din, some of the performers have remarkably good, though of course untrained voices. Bodh Singh Gharti, who took the part of Alla Din, has a very good tenor voice; and Ram Kishan Gurung, who was the princess, has a sweet treble. I should not think that there would be much difficulty in getting together a very fair choir out of the performers, especially as they seem to take such a great interest in music.

If we are to judge by the writings of Sir W. Jones, Ouseley, Bloshmaur, Ghalmin and Tod, the musical drama never flourished in India to any great extent. At the time of the Emperor Akbar there used to be court performances which rather resembled the old English "Masque;" but there was nothing of what we now commonly call opera. Whether there was such a thing in Indian ancient times has been disputed, perhaps there was, if so, it must have faded and died away with many other fashions of the pre-Mogul times. The favourite musical instrument of the gay and amorous Krishna was the flute, yet we never see or hear of any native now playing this fascinating instrument, outside of the bands of His Majesty's Indian Army. All the Indian music we have is comparatively modern, the sweetest airs are taken from the "muqumat farsee," Persian music, and there is only one Indian musical instrument which can boast any antiquity worth speaking of. Owing to the importance and difficulty of the time in Indian music, it was necessary that it should be well united and observed, so for this reason the hand drum must always be used. This was a common instrument in Egypt fifty centuries ago, as anybody can see for himself on the monuments of that time; it was suspended by a string round the performer's neck, and beaten or tapped with the fingers just as modern Indian musicians play it now. The "veen" is considered a very ancient instrument; its invention is attributed to the Muni Narud but it has every appearance of being comparatively modern. The sarungee is decidedly modern; so are all the reed instruments, which were borrowed from the Mahomedans.

But the Indian music is borrowed from nobody, East or West; it is original and possesses distinct characteristics of its own. Of all modern music it approaches nearest to that of the ancients. It is generally granted that music had its origin in the expression of the passions; that it existed before rational speech, and that singing was at first used to convey to others the idea of our passions. As time went on, and when language grew more intelligible, the use of music was restricted to acts of worship. Then its use was extended to the commemoration of great events, and the celebration of the praises of chieftains and heroes. Finally it was used in trying to soothe the cares and sorrows of life, or in glorifying the joys of love. In former times it played a more important part than it does in these practical and prosaic days and the most extraordinary stories are told of its effects. Every body who has read Dryden knows about the musical powers of Timotheus but there are not many who have heard of the still greater powers of Naik Gopaul. This man was a celebrated musician at the Court of Akbar; and when he sang the Rag Dheepuck it made everything all round so hot that, at last, the only place he could sing it with safety was when he stood up to his neck in the cold waters of the Jamua in the middle of winter. But even here he was not quite safe, for, on one occasion, he, like Tannhauser, allowed his enthusiasm to run away with him, and the waters of the river got so hot that they boiled him alive. But this may be only an allegory.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN INDIAN TELEGRAM RATES.

PROPOSALS are now definitely under consideration for the reduction of rates of inland telegrams, but it seems probable that the announcement on the subject will, in accordance with the new fashion, be reserved as one of the surprise packets in the Budget of next March. There appear reasons to apprehend that the authorities may not find themselves prepared at once to introduce a four anna telegram, as suggested in these columns, says the "Pioneer" and this not so much from financial considerations, as because the enormous increase in traffic which such an innovation would be likely to create would throw a burden of extra work suddenly upon the Department such as the present resources of the Department could hardly sustain. Speculation as to the probabilities is in favour of a six anna telegram, which would at least place the Indian public on equal terms with the Home public.

MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN WAR.

Ignorance of the cause and nature of human ailments and of what best to do when attacked by sickness, is responsible for greater loss of life, and infinitely more prolonged misery, than the most desolating war that was ever waged. Wars break out, rage fiercely, subside, and there is peace once more in the land; but everywhere and always there is a proportion of the people who are sick and ailing; who cannot properly sustain their part in the competition of life, and whose time is passed in suffering pain, from which they perceive no way of escape except by death.

In all ages the wisest and noblest of mankind have exerted their mental power to the utmost to avert, so far as may be, the suffering and wastage of humanity and they have been rewarded by a large measure of success. The evils we deplore, great as they undoubtedly still are, have been enormously diminished by their efforts. Many modes of treatment formerly in high repute have been proved by modern science to be positively detrimental to patients, while remedies have been discovered of such wonderful efficacy that the cures they work would have been accounted miracles in a darker and more superstitious age. The foremost place among these disease-dispelling life-savers must be given to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. For thirty-five years that great remedy has been doing its humane work in all parts of the world. No other medicine is so much esteemed, nor likely to be while people voluntarily write of it in terms such as those employed by Mr. Isaac T. Sibiya, of Engunjini, Sneezewood, P. O., Griqualand East, Cape Colony, who in a letter dated 10th June, 1903, Says: I am convinced that but for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I should not be alive to-day. Some years ago I had a bad fall from my horse, and sustained a great shock. I lay for a long time on the ground helpless, and when assistance arrived it was found that I had severely sprained my spine. After a while I recovered somewhat, and was not greatly troubled by my accident until after I entered upon my present duties as Forest Guard for this district. The work at that time was very hard, the people being unruly and giving much trouble. I had to be on horseback the greater part of every day, and very soon my back began to trouble me again. My kidneys were affected and caused me dreadful pain. Many times I was obliged to dismount from my horse and walk, leading the animal behind me; for I was not in a position to give up my work. A doctor whom I consulted informed me that one of my kidneys had been displaced, and was otherwise injuriously affected. For three years I suffered in this way, and none of the medicines I tried benefitted me in the least. But one day a friend gave me a little book to read, and advised me to try the medecine described therein, which proved to be no other than Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I followed his advice, and to that fact owe the good health I now enjoy. I am confident that I could not have continued much longer to endure the terrible anguish with which I was afflicted before resorting to Seigel's Syrup.

Testimony such as this must convince even the most sceptical; yet let it not be forgotton that Seigel's Syrup is the unrivalled remedy for indigestion and of the numerous complaints which arise from that malady. As regards my family, writes Mr. C. F. Morsner, of French Hoek, Paarl Division, Cape Colony, 15th June, 1903, we keep Seigel's Syrup as our house doctor. It cured me of liver complaint. I have recommended it to numerous people, and always with satisfactory results.

Humanitarians look forward to a time when suffering shall be reduced to its lowest possible limit the goal alike of the best politicians and physicians.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of

LORD CURZON'S PORTRAIT.

STORIES BY THE PAINTER.

In the course of an interesting article on "People I have met," contributed by Mr. G. P. Jacomb-Hood to "M. A. P." the distinguished Portrait Painter writes:—

I am pleased, and, I think, justifiably so, in having painted Lord Curzon's portrait for the Nawab of Junagadh, in the State of Kathiawar, for not only is Lord Curzon one of the greatest men of the day, but it was something of a feat to secure even the very brief sittings I did. The negotiations began in London, when I approached the Viceroy's private secretary, Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, who was home on leave, on the subject. Sir Walter was encouraging, and said he thought it would be all right when I got to India. Arrived at Bombay, I went straight up to Simla, only to be met with a "non possumus" from Sir Walter Lawrence: I must wait till the Viceroy went down to Calcutta. At Calcutta I waited patiently, but it seemed that I was never to get within striking distance of my quarry. Sir Walter Lawrence, polite but firm, always found some obstacle. At last one day, when the private secretary was out of the way—I hope he won't mind my saying this—I took my courage in my two hands, my painting tools, and an easel and canvas, I drove to Government House and, asking for the A.D.C. in attendance—one whom I knew—I explained, as if it were an every day occurrence that I had come to paint His Excellency. "Impossible!" said the horror-stricken A.D.C. "His Excellency is not up yet." (Lord Curzon, I may explain will frequently work all night until 3 a.m. and then lie a-bed till 10 or 11.) I was invited to wait. Check carried the day and eventually I was commanded to His Excellency's presence. He was seated at a big table covered with documents and papers of all kinds, and received me very kindly. "Now," he said, "you can set to work, but I am going to work also." So I placed my easel, and was soon busily plying my brush and pencil, whilst officials, secretaries, A.D.C.'s etc., came in and went out every moment. What struck me most perhaps, was the curious mixture of big and little things brought to the Viceroy's notice. One minute it would be a question of frontier policy, the next of whether the Durbar medals would be ready in time for the Duke of Connaught's suite before they left India. Then luncheon came, and I was invited to join the Viceregal party. Afterwards I had another brief sitting, and then had to depart. Naturally, I had previously studied Lord Curzon as closely as possible whenever he appeared in public, and so the short sitting was sufficient for my purpose. When the portrait was finished, Lord Curzon came to see it, examined it in a very business-like manner, and then began to criticise. The mouth ought to be a little more curved," was one remark, and "My hair ought to stick up a little more on one side" was another, whilst my gravity was sorely tried when, pulling up his trouser-leg, he exclaimed: "You know I don't think I have got such fine legs as you have given me!"

THE ORIGINAL OF THE "GIBSON GIRL."

I prevailed upon him to get on to a table and stand there for twenty minutes whilst I made the required alterations, and I am bound to say that he had detected the weak spots of the portrait with an unerring eye. I also did a sketch for the "Graphic" of the Viceroy, as I saw him at work—it has not yet appeared—and presented a replica of it to Lady Curzon, who expressed herself very pleased with it. When visiting the State of Jeypore in the Viceroy's train, Lady Curzon was kind enough to give me a sitting for a sketch-portrait of herself, and, as I was doing it (while the Viceroy was out shooting tigers,) I ventured to remark that she reminded me very much of the "Gibson Girl." That is not surprising, she replied, for I was one of Mr. Gibson's first sitters. If not actually the first, I believe Gibson founded the "Gibson Girl" on Lady Curzon. Lord Kitchener I sketched in his tent the day after the Durbar. He had just finished tiffin when I entered and was smoking a big cigar. I did not find him at all the stern, forbidding man he is often depicted, but, on the contrary, pleasant and affable, but not jovial. He was talking to his military secretary the whole time I was at work, and I was amused to find that the subject was of no greater importance than what uniform he ought to wear at a forthcoming function. He said to me that what impressed him most at the Durbar was the procession of veterans, and, as the glorious old fellows filed past a tear, so the story goes, was observed to roll down his cheek.

RAILWAYS, FISH AND FRUIT.

The season being at hand when such luxuries as oysters, sea-fish and hampers of good fruit come once more within the vision of dwellers up-country and ideas of railway improvements of all sorts being simultaneously in the air it seems the right time to ask whether the railway companies might not do a great deal more than they have yet shown any signs of doing for facilitating the traffic in eatables. Up to within the last few years the trains were too slow to give this traffic a chance. Now that distant places have been brought so much closer there seems to be no reason why it should not expand very greatly with suitable arrangements instead of being confined to the four cold months. The fruit business is particularly in point because it would naturally be most brisk in summer if it were not for the difficulties of transit. At present fruit, vegetables, and any meat or dish that has to travel are packed in baskets piled any how on one another and stored with other things in a close goods van with a furnace temperature and no sort of ventilation. In hot weather this means ruin to such commodities in a very few hours; and ever one who has been into railway parcel offices in the summer knows how offensive the atmosphere is apt to be from the smell of rotten fruit. Surely all this might be greatly altered by the adoption of vans suitable for the trade, which would only mean taking away the solid walls of the ordinary vehicle and replacing them with wire netting to allow a free current of air. With this, and shelves for the laying out of fish or game in packages, which might stand in ice, the conditions would be totally altered. There is no reason in the world why the admirable fish of Calcutta should not find its way regularly up-country as far as Lucknow and Cawnpore; and the fruit business from the coast would almost certainly take an enormous extension if the obstacles of transit could be lessened. We commend the question to the attention of the Railway Conference, because there is more in it than traffic important as traffic is. As the people of India are, the only way to get them to rise is the material scale is to inoculate them with new tastes and wants, each involving some effort to gratify. Most happily they have been inoculated with a taste for ice which is spreading with great rapidity; that for soda water is following more slowly but steadily: if the average man could be taught to prefer the fruits of the sea-port markets to the woolly bananas and stringy mangoes of the up-country bagh, we should have gained a step on the upward path worth any number of sermons and dissertations on the problems of Indian poverty.—"Pioneer."

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 3 wickets and 69 runs.

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings.
Saher, c Parshotam, b Dalo	0	c Shete, b Deo	6
B Gnard, c Dalo, b Deo	1	c Shete, b Mehta	1
I Mistry, not out	15		
E Bulsara, b Dalo	1		
Sanjana, b Dalo	3	b Deo	1
Kathope, b Dalo	4	c Shete, b Deo	9
I. Kapadia, c Khote, b Dalo	3	c Prabhaker, b Mehta	2
Bharucha, c Deo, b Dalo	0	c Masurker, b Mehta	10
B Daruwalla, c Prabhaker, b Mehta	5	c Khote, b Deo	4
H Daruwalla, c Dalo, b Mehta	0		
Cooper, c Shete, b Mehta	0	c Parshotam, b Mehta	1
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	41	Total	33

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurker, b Bulsara	0
Parshotam, l-bw, b Bulsara	0
M D Pal, c Bulsara, b Bulsara	4
N Mehta, b Bulsara	21
S D Thakur, st b Mistry	12
K A Date, Bulsara	19
Daderkar, not out	47
G E Khote l-b-w, b Mistry	2
Prabhaker not out	3
W G Shete	To bat.
M R Deo	
Extras	2
Total	110

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The Report of the War Commission, says the "Broad Aarrow," has exposed the detestable and hopeless incapacity of those who have been entrusted with the life insurance of the nation. It remains for the Press to do its duty. But it will not avail unless the majority of the journals, and those above all which are read by the people at large, contribute to the trend of thought which shall lead to the universal acceptation of the idea that it is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to serve for the defence of his country. With the Bringing in of universal service a sense of freedom and strength will arise, which once for all will put an end to the fool's paradise in which we are now not living but merely existing, by good luck and the prestige of our incomparable Navy.

The "Broad Arrow" sets out at length facts which go to prove that a subaltern of infantry cannot get along with less than £100 per annum in addition to this pay. The same paper says:—"The extravagance of the British officer is an old story. The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Wolseley all complained of it in their time, but nothing came of it, and now Lord Roberts is forced to follow in their steps. Whether or not his Army Order proves an effective remedy for the evil depends as much on public opinion as on the officer himself. That it is conceived in the right spirit no one will dispute, for it fixes responsibility on the right shoulders. Nevertheless it must not be supposed that all the blame rests with the British officer. It is all very well to say that in the Navy, and indeed in every other profession, a man can live as modestly as he chooses. A military standard of living has been set, which can be altered only with the greatest difficulty, because the Army continues to attract in sufficient numbers men of moderate means as well as men of wealth. Moreover, public opinion has come to demand more socially from the soldier than from the sailor. As a matter of fact, the lack of professionalism in certain regiments is only a reflection of the lack of seriousness in the nation with regard to things military.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says, loud complaint are again launched against officers' extravagance from imperfectly-informed contemporaries. An idea prevails that our officers are sunk in luxury and given to daily Apician feasts and all manner of wasteful expenditure. As a matter of fact, and we have repeatedly insisted upon it a life at a military mess is on exactly the some lines as that of other gentlemen in the same station, cheaper—indeed, than many. Young men at the Universities, in the Temple, in the City as a rule spend more on their meals than regimental officers. As for outside and extraneous expenses, entertainment, and keeping up the credit of the regiment, a cult rightly worshipped there is much exaggeration, and they cannot well be interfered with, except at the risk of diminishing "esprit de corps." Those who raise indignant outcries against the alleged monstrous pretension that an officer cannot get on in a Line regiment without a private income of £100 a year, and in the cavalry a good deal more, entirely forget how ludicrously inadequate is the contribution made by the State. Lord Wolseley put it very plainly before the War Commission when he said that, taking all the emoluments and perquisites, his butler was better paid than a lieutenant. It is entirely begging the question when people ask that the Army should be opened to a poorer class of officers by instituting such reforms as the much-needed curtailment of expenditure. A pittance of one or two hundred a year is as it stands already a bare minimum as regards the inevitable demands upon it.

Lord Roberts held a conference with the representatives of the Press who were to act as special correspondents in military manœuvers, and the meeting was attended by many of the most distinguished of our brethren, including Mr. Pearce, Mr. Knight, Mr. Amery, Mr. Charles Lowe, Colonel Pollock, and Mr. Bennet Burleigh, a host in himself. The Commander-in-Chief's object in asking them to attend at the War Office was to express the hope that they would as far as possible refrain from making disclosures or statements that would amount to disclosures in writing about the manœuvres. He pointed out that the opposing commanders were supposed to be entirely in the dark as to each other's dispositions and contemplated movements. The merest hint might serve to betray all this. To reveal the presence of a particular unit at a particular place might be quickly interpreted by a military leader and wreck the scheme of his opponent. To mention names of subordinate commanders might have the same unhappy result, and in the end surprises would be impossible, and all the finesse of the game would be lost. Lord Roberts was easily assured of the unquestioned loyalty of those he addressed, but he still forebore to give any indications of what would appear in the "general idea." Each general-in-chief will also issue special ideas from day to day, but these would be quite confidential until the day's proceedings were at an end. The press will not be admitted to the daily "pow wows," but Lord Roberts has it under consideration whether all might not attend some final great conference at which all the operations may be discussed.

Several Russian warships have lately been launched The battleship Slava took the water at the Baltic Yard, St. Petersburg, in the presence of the Emperor, Empress, and many of the nobility. She belongs to the largest class yet built in Russia, and is a sister ship of the Alexander III., Borodino, Kniaz Souvaroff, and Orel, displacing 13,600 tons, protected by a Krupp steel belt ranging from 9in. to 4in. with 6in. upper plating, 9in bulkheads, and 10in. protection for her heavy guns. For armament she will carry four 12in. guns in the two turrets, twelve 6in., coupled in six smaller turrett, of which four at the corners of the superstructure and one on each beam, as well as twenty 3in., twenty 3-pounders, and six 1-pounders. The maximum coal supply will be 2,000 tons, and the speed 18 knots. These details seem to promise a class of very powerful ships, but, according to the "Novoe Vremya," a new battleship has been ordered at the Nevski Yard, which will displace 16,500 tons, and will have as principal armament four 12in. and twelve 7·8in. guns. Two battleships are to be begun at once, and others are to follow all the large building ships being now vacant. Other vessels lately launched—on August 27—are the second-class cruiser Oleg, 6,675 tons, intended to steam at 23 knots, and the smaller cruiser Jemtchug, of 3,100 tons and 24 knots. A sister of the latter, the Izumrud is expected to be launched next month. At the Baltic Yard the Emperor inspected a submarine boat of Russian construction. At the Nevski works three destroyers of an improved type are to be added to those already in hand; and at Nicolaieff three others, the Zavorni, Zorki, and Zvonki, are to be begun, in addition to the six "Z" destroyers just completed or building there. Another item of Russian information is that new Imperial yacht, building at the Baltic Yard, is to be named Alexandra and is to be added to the list of ships belonging to the Baltic fleet.

The Naval Volunteer movement is taking shape. In London we are told the numbers joining the corps are quickly mounting up, although it is not entirely reassuring to learn that the recruits are drawn from such classes as stockbrokers, bankers, and city merchants. These seem hardly to be the kind of material which is wanted in the new Reserve. However, if merely as an expression of the enthusiasm prevailing in regard to the matter it must be considered satisfactory. At Liverpool also, as will be seen in the account of the meeting, we publish elsewhere, steps have been taken to form a corps. An influential committee has taken the matter in hand, and there appears to be a good hope of success. Liverpool ought easily to be able to provide a strong corps. The third place in which arrangements are being made for carrying the new Act into being is Birmingham; here a naval brigade has always, it appears, existed, and it is proposed to incorporate the present organisation with that now being formed. It is stated that the Edgbaston Reservoir is to be used for giving the members of the corps experience in boating Other towns and cities throughout the United Kingdom will doubtless follow suit. The Belleisle experiments, which we briefly referred to last week as having been carried out at Portsmouth, appear to have had a result somewhat different to that which was expected. The torpedo which was fastened to the side of the specially-prepared compartment seems on explosion to have blown in a very large hole. The vessel sank on the mud, and it is now reported that great difficulty is likely to be experienced in raising her for the purpose of examination. With regard to the effect which the result of the experiment may have, much depends upon the manner in which the torpedo was secured to the vessel, and upon the construction of the compartment which was specially designed to lessen or minimise the damage done. In any case, it may be taken as quite certain that future battles at sea will be fought at a greater distance than formerly was the case, and this fact cannot fail to indirectly influence methods of construction and powers of operation.

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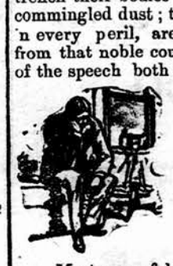
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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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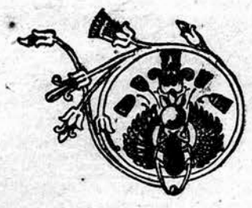

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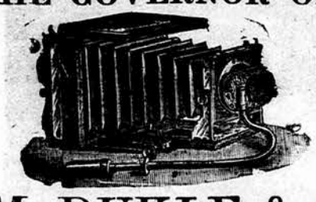

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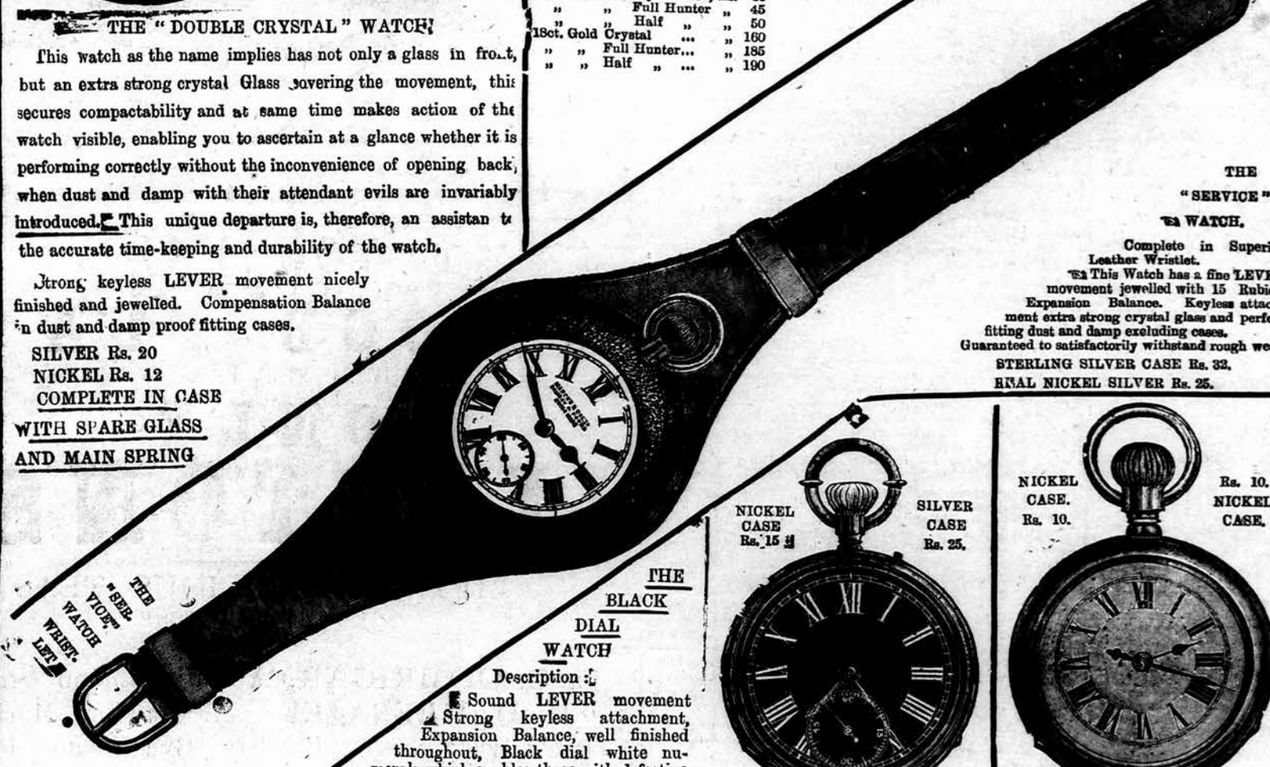

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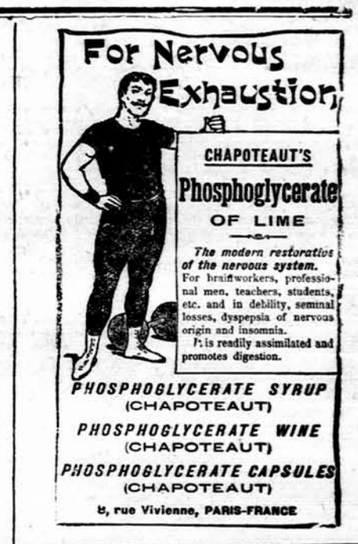

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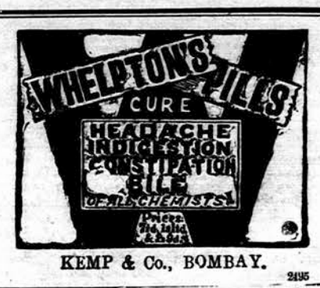

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